The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 27, 1930

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Acme

Grant M. Hudson

Keystone

Louis C. Cramton

Keystone

John F. Miller

© Harris & Ewing

Senator Wheeler

Three Stalwart Drys Who Fell and One Who Switched

These Representatives lost in recent primaries, altho a recount may save Mr. Cramton. Senator Wheeler, ex-dry, has turned wet.

Wet Gains Throw the Campaign into an Uproar

MORE AND MORE UPROARIOUS GROWS the Prohibition battle.

Head-lines are booming the news. Every paper in the land bristles with it.

"Wets Claim Big Gains."

"Drys Discount Primary Losses."

A hot fight, and getting hotter. A deep-seated, far-reaching conflict, complicated by a hundred factors.

But out of the sound and fury of it all some sharp facts have recently been produced—focal points which give the general clamor coherence and proportion, and enable the reader to form some definite conception of how Prohibition is faring as the autumn of 1930 opens.

Three dry stalwarts were toppled in the various Congressional primaries on September 9, and the wets have been making a tremendous noise about the significance of that.

But the drys discount these overturns, and point to their comfortable majority in Congress. That is, some of the drys do. Others take the losses more seriously, and warn of the urgent need of fighting back harder than ever.

OVERSHADOWING these wet victories is the pronouncement of New York's Democratic Governor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, as recounted in our last issue, has come out for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Called the most far-reaching decision yet made by a wet leader, his proposal has kicked up a nation-wide storm, and the waves of censure and praise are running high indeed.

So important is the Governor's declaration considered that some of the Washington correspondents, looking far past the November election, see the Presidential campaign of 1932, insofar as prospective nominees are concerned, already launched.

Governor Roosevelt is bidding for the Democratic nomination, we are told. And the dry answer to that, we also hear, is the prompt endorsement of the tall and portly Senator Joseph T. Robinson by the Arkansas Democratic State Convention.

But before going into all the various results of, and comment on, the Roosevelt pronouncement, it may be well to group some of the recent political developments which have elated the wets, and then give the answers of the drys.

Take Michigan, where the wets jubilantly point to a double, if not a triple, victory.

Representative Grant M. Hudson, formerly superintendent of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League, and "regarded as the League's spokesman in the House," was beaten decisively for the Republican nomination by Seymour H. Person, a wet. The sole issue, we are told, was Prohibition.

Even more significant, say the repealers, is the apparent defeat of Louis C. Cramton, Republican member of the House since 1913, and dry floor leader. Jesse P. Wolcott, a wet, of Port Huron, scraped through to beat him by a margin of 102 votes. A recount is expected. Also significant, say the wets, was Senator James Couzens's easy victory over former Gov. Chase Osborn.

JUMPING from Michigan to the Pacific coast, we find another veteran dry legislator suffering defeat on the same day. He is Representative John F. Miller, who lost the Republican nomination to Ralph A. Horr, "wringing wet," on "the first clean-cut wet-and-dry issue to be placed before the voters of Washington State since national Prohibition became effective."

In Colorado, too, the wets claim a primary victory. George H. Shaw, who was said to be "unsatisfactory" to the Anti-Saloon League, captured the Republican Senatorial nomination from William V. Hodges, former treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

So much for the September 9 primaries.

A week later, replying to the drys, after the New York, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin primaries of September 16, the wets declared that, in all, they have added no fewer than thirty-seven votes to the House group favoring repeal.

In Massachusetts, we read, former Senator William M. Butler,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a dry, won the Republican Senatorial nomination from Eben S. Draper, a wet, by a plurality of about 8,000. But the repealers point out that the wet vote was split, Mayor "Bossy" Gillis of Newburyport polling more than 22,000.

In Wisconsin, the dispatches also tell us, the wets are emphasizing the defeat of two dry Representatives seeking renomination—Merlin Hull and Edward E. Browne.

In New York, "the drys had considerably the better of it in up-State Republican contests," dry Representatives beating wet opponents for the nomination. But there was the important exception of the dry Representative S. Wallace Dempsey, chairman of the powerful Rivers and Harbors Committee, who lost to a wet, Walter G. Andrews.

Underwood

He Beat a Wet

William M. Butler, Republican Senatorial nominee, Massachusetts.

Turning to New Jersey, the wets there are claiming that the State's Congressional delegation will stand nine to three for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment after the November election. This claim, the Associated Press tells us, is based on the announcement that two former drys, Representative Charles A. Eaton and Assemblyman Thomas M. Gopsill, also a Republican candidate for the House, will support the Prohibition reform plan of Dwight W. Morrow, Republican senatorial nominee.

Another recent development which the wets hail with delight is the "conversion" of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, a former dry. In announcing his new stand, this tall, well-built, baldish Senator said, in part:

"In view of the fact that this Administration and previous Administrations have apparently been helpless in stamping out the evil, I am reluctantly forced to the opinion that national Prohibition is a failure and that each State should be left to regulate the liquor traffic as a majority of its citizens deem advisable."

ALL these things the wets find encouraging, of course.

But are the drys disheartened? Not in the slightest, if we accept the confident statement of *The American Issue*, the organ of the Anti-Saloon League, published in Westerville, Ohio, which finds "a poverty of new wet support." On the other hand, another dry publication, *The National Enquirer*, of Indianapolis, declares "our opponents have made gains which should cause us grave concern." This is how *The American Issue* analyzed the situation on September 10:

"The result of the recent primaries indicates that the wets will be able to substitute wet Congressmen for dry Congressmen in not to exceed six or seven Senatorial and Congressional districts in the United States.

"On the other hand, there will evidently be substitution of drys for wets in the next Congress that will offset this apparent gain.

"The interesting thing about the places where wet gains seem to have been made is that all these places, with one single exception, were wet city districts that until now happen to have been represented by dry Congressmen.

"How extensively this is true throughout the nation is shown by the fact that while there are at present 313 Congressional districts out of 435 where the public sentiment is normally dry, the total wet strength in the House of Representatives, instead of being 122, is not to exceed 75, while the wet strength in the Senate, instead of being 24 on the same basis, is at present not to exceed 17. In other words, the drys in both houses of Congress, instead of being 73 per cent. of the total membership, number about 54 more than 73 per cent. Before the wets can begin to count real gains they will need to dispose of this surplusage of 54 drys in Congress representing wet districts, which feat, from present indications, seems to be something more than a Herculean task.

"One of the most interesting items in connection with the loud boast of the wets about their gains is that they cite, as the most prominent, cases where wet candidates in normally wet districts have been elected to succeed present wet Congressmen and United States Senators.

"The wets should be entitled to all the comfort they can get out of that situation. It suggests a poverty of new wet support which is far-reaching in implication."

P. & A. photograph

A Dry for President

Arkansas Democrats want their party to nominate Senator J. T. Robinson.

BUT "it would be worse than useless and supreme folly to attempt to evade the effect of the September primaries as they are related to Prohibition," warns Oliver W. Stewart, President of the Flying Squadron Foundation, Inc., and for years an active Prohibition worker. Writing in the Foundation's *National Enquirer*, he goes on to say that:

"Our opponents have made gains which should cause us grave concern.

"Never has their attack been more persistent and powerful.

"Meanwhile our friends have been, and are, apathetic and indifferent, not to the fate of Prohibition, but to the danger confronting it. The victory of Hoover in 1928 bred a feeling that we could not lose, and that the enemies of Prohibition were incapable of a successful attack. From that dream friends of Prohibition are being rudely awakened.

"What are we to do?

"We must push the fight for better enforcement. We must not allow wet leaders to deceive the people with glib assurances that the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would not mean the return of the saloon. It is the dam holding back the liquor flood. If it be blasted out, nothing remains to save the country from the torrent of drink.

"Local option will not do it. It had its trial; and in the day of its testing the liquorites denounced it as a failure as they now denounce nation-wide Prohibition.

"Finally, we must have reorganization of our forces. The lack of it is our great handicap.

"The Anti-Saloon League is but a shadow of its former self.

"The W. C. T. U. is splendid; but it makes no claim to leadership of the entire Prohibition army. Neither the Flying Squadron Foundation, of which the writer is president, nor any other single organization is prepared to make the battle alone.

"Organization and united effort should be our slogan. The country is against the saloon and opposed to its return. Repeal of Prohibition would mean its reestablishment. Here is our message.

"In this sign we must conquer."

"THE elections in November will give more light on whether Prohibition will be the big issue in 1932 than the primaries,"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

remarks Josephus Daniels, publisher of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, who then makes this striking statement:

"If the Raskobs should induce the Democrats to name a wet in 1932, and the Wadsworths should prevail, and the Republicans should also nominate a wet, and both should declare for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the result would be that the Prohibition forces would nominate a dry candidate for President."

"Here and there a head has fallen into the basket, but the make-up of the next Congress, as a whole, will not be changed, so far as Prohibition is concerned," remarks the Washington *Post*, adding that "the liquor question cuts through both parties, as usual, making a stalemate."

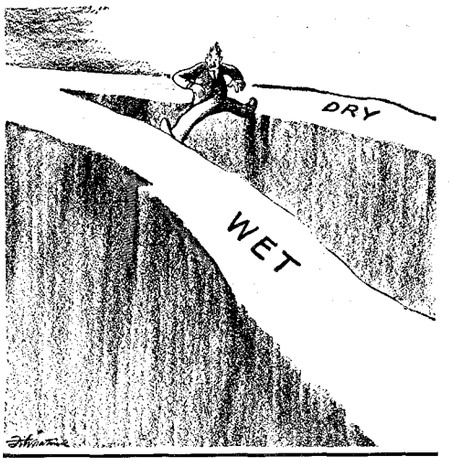
But others disagree. For instance, the Baltimore *Sun* says the September 9 primaries show that "it is obvious that the opponents of Prohibition had much the best of it," and the Hartford *Courant* finds that "the revolt against Prohibition is now taking the form of direct political action" and "the elections this year promise to carry the country far toward much-needed and long-delayed reform."

"Direct warnings to Republican leaders to wake up and get at the real opinion of their Republican followers"—that is the interpretation placed upon the primaries by Henry H. Curran, President of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Now for a dip in the sea of words precipitated by Governor Roosevelt's declaration for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the substitution of another restoring control to the States.

For a further analysis of the Governor's proposal, we borrow from an article by David Lawrence, the well-known Washington correspondent of the Consolidated Press Association, who asserts that "from a national point of view, Governor Roosevelt's declarations are of extraordinary significance, because he is acknowledged to be in the forefront for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1932." Mr. Lawrence proceeds:

"While the Anti-Saloon League will naturally pronounce Governor Roosevelt a wet, there is a distinct difference in political circles between the Roosevelt announcement and the suggestions heretofore which have merely advocated repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and personal liberty thereafter to individuals as well as to communities.



Getting Harder to Straddle

—Fitzpatrick in the New York "World."

"One of the handicaps under which the wet cause has suffered has been that in the ardent desire to get the Eighteenth Amendment repealed no constructive plan has been offered by the wet leaders to take its place; and by constructive is meant something which will permit those communities which wish to be dry not to be placed in the same position that wet communities have been in under the Eighteenth Amendment—namely, being required to submit to a rule imposed by other constituencies.

"Mr. Roosevelt does not go back to local option as it used to be known, because under that system each political subdivision could make whatever laws or regulations it desired about the liquor traffic. While in principle the New York Governor wants home rule established, he limits it to be a specific kind of liquor traffic which shall in every case be completely controlled by State agencies."

Turning to another Washington correspondent, Franklyn Waltman, Jr., of the Baltimore *Sun*, we find him viewing recent developments as "indications that it is the intention of John J. Raskob, Democratic National Chairman, and his close followers to set up the New York Governor at this time as their candidate for the Presidency, thus giving the party a direct course while indecision on Prohibition troubles the Republicans."

As for the general reception accorded the Governor's declaration, scores of statements, laudatory and censorious, could be quoted. His pronouncement appears to be another wet-dry wedge driven straight through the country. Thus it comes about that Governor Roosevelt, a Democrat, is praised by some Republican papers that are wet for taking a clean-cut stand, and raked by members of the dry Democratic press.

Thus the Prohibition question has flamed up higher than ever in several States. Wherever it has caused a family row among the Republicans, President Hoover, the correspondents point out, has remained aloof.

In New York State, wet and dry Republicans were looking forward to the State convention for a test in the plan to insert a wet plank. When Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, resigned and declared for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, on September 16, many observers believed that his action would mean the removal of the Prohibition issue from the State campaign, since Mr. Tuttle was believed to be fairly certain of capturing the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

What Do You Know About That?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. What is the best preventive of suicide? (p. 20).
2. What European statesman makes speeches as if preaching? (p. 12).
3. What three dry stalwarts of Congress were recently defeated? (p. 5).
4. Do industrial leaders favor wage cuts? (p. 44).
5. What woods were used in Roman shipbuilding? (p. 15).
6. How deep into the earth has a boring been made? (p. 24).
7. Should we pray for rain? (p. 18).
8. What dry Senator recently turned wet? (p. 5).
9. Can science explain local hot spots in the earth's surface? (p. 24).
10. Who is "the foremost citizen of Chicago"? (p. 19).
11. What Austrian leads Fascists in Germany? (p. 9).
12. How much candle-power lights a night baseball game? (p. 36).
13. Who proposed the United States of Europe plan? (p. 12).
14. In what country is the Communist leader a woman? (p. 9).
15. Is belief in immortality on the up or down grade? (p. 20).
16. How high is Mount Rainier? (p. 16).
17. Where might parents go for lessons in training children? (p. 29).
18. Is the word "lengthy" American or British? (p. 17).
19. What is the sign of a "pathologic" child? (p. 29).
20. Is the earth's interior molten? (p. 24).
21. What slip in writing the Declaration was made by Jefferson? (p. 29).
22. How many miles of railroad do the Van Sweringens control? (p. 48).
23. How many games were played in championship tennis's longest set? (p. 8).
24. From what famous tennis family is the national singles champion descended? (p. 8).
25. Why is natural steam more costly than artificial? (p. 29).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Putting "Heart Interest" in a Tennis Title

ALL FOR THE LOVE OF A WOMAN "is the tag that has adorned many a tale." But seldom has it been uttered, publicly at least, in connection with the exciting, but scarcely sentimental, stories of the national tennis singles title.

But, tied up with the recent capture of the trophy by John Hope Doeg, who also conquered Tilden in a stirring semifinals match, "is the story of inspiration fanned into flame by a woman—in fact, two women," according to J. P. Allen, in the New York *Sun*.

One of them is Doeg's mother, the other his fiancée, Mr. Allen tells us as he continues the romantic tale with the suggestion that if we "take the trinity of mother, fiancée, and the promise to the latter to win the national championship, it is not to be wondered at that Francis X. Shields, able and stylish player that he is, came out second best in the thrilling battle at Forest Hills." Reading on:

"Doeg, who with his towering height, topped by shaggy locks of curling hair and withal a handsome figure, holds the majesty of a champion. He has, however, added something new to lawn-tennis history. Hitherto we have had a parade of those who declared, 'Dad taught me all I know.' There were Mademoiselle Lenglen, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, Ellsworth Vines, and others. Now along comes a real winner who pays high tribute to his mother—and the girl with the blue eyes.

"Many who sit around and critically watch lawn-tennis tournament matches had come to the conclusion that Johnny Doeg was just a flash. But his mother knew better. She had trained Johnny since babyhood and, motherlike, she knew he was a champion—every inch of his 6 feet 1 inch. So did the girl with the blue eyes. They knew that Johnny could serve as no other living player on earth. Likewise he had a volley that could tame a whole court full of Tildens on the opposite side of the net.

"So mother and the girl with the blue eyes got to work with their man a while ago. His mother is a lawn-tennis professional who knows every angle of the game. Just think of this pair—the one providing the sternly practical stroke production and the other the inspiring heart-beats. Why the cards were stacked against Shields, bravely as he fought, before he ever hit a ball."

Underwood & Underwood

"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

MR. ALLEN, however, believes that Shields played the better tennis in the match, on September 13, explaining himself thus:

"For skill and stroke production the New York boy was better than his opponent. The manner in which he fairly toyed with Doeg's service, the service that had tamed Tilden, proved what a master he is at the game. But the stern coaching of mother and the tender appeal of the blue eyes were not with Shields to make him fight, as never he had fought before.

"The high spot in the match in which the tall Californian surpassed Shields to stand as the successor to William T. Tilden 2d as the American champion was the amazing fourth set. This proved the high tide and climax to a battle of terrific stroking. It was always thrilling, if not especially good playing, for the gallery that packed the big concrete stadium.

"The tally of the eventful match was 10—8, 1—6, 6—4, 16—14. That last set creates a record for national championship final battle play. In all the forty-nine years of the game, only a few sets have gone as far as 11—9.

"It was this final set that revealed the inspiration of the two women who, altho invisible to the thousands in the stands, stood shoulder to shoulder with Doeg, on his court. Six times Shields was within a stroke of breaking his opponent's service and taking the set, a set that probably would have meant victory. Each time, Doeg, by wonderful smashes, cross-courts, and volleys held him off."

"DOEG was born a prince of the courts," we are told as we read further in the story of the popular new champion:

"His mother was Violet Sutton, one of the famous Sutton sisters, the trio including May Sutton, now Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy. During the last few years Mrs. Doeg has acted as professional coach not only to her son but to many of the leading players in this section. She is the resident professional at the Woman's National Golf Club on Long Island. There she has been assisted by a younger sister of the conqueror of Tilden, who is following her mother as a professional teacher of the game.

"Reared among those who talked and lived lawn-tennis for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner right through the year, young Doeg, long before he became the present handsome Apollo of the courts, easily became an adept at the game. Instead of blocks and trains of tin cars, the champion-to-be played with old lawn-tennis rackets and balls for toys.

"Johnny gradually grew to be big, handsome, and good-natured. Those who know him best generally agree that it is the last-named element in his make-up that has prevented his gaining the highest lawn-tennis honors before this. He has always been regarded as dangerous when he really wanted to play. The difficulty was that he just liked to play for the sheer joy of the thing, rarely getting into the fighting mood.

"To close followers of tournament lawn-tennis, Doeg was considered an in-and-outer, who could never be depended upon. Also the belief prevailed that because of the uncertainty of his mid-court game, practically any player of high-class ability would surely work his defeat. The fact that he possesses little knowledge of footing, all too evident to those who have watched him in the greater matches, also kept him from being considered as a national championship winner and the successor to Tilden, whose wealth of stroke mastery completely discounts the newly crowned king of the American courts."

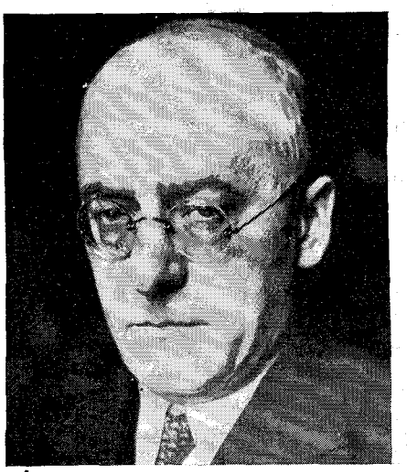
ACCORDING to Fred Hawthorne, writing in the New York *Herald Tribune*, one question was convincingly answered by the match. For years, says this writer, as he proceeds:

"The haunting fear of the national association has been that, without Tilden, the national singles championship would prove a virtual failure, so far as gate receipts were concerned—a case of 'Hamlet' without the melancholy Dane. Well, it was proven beyond question that those fears were groundless. Tilden missed? Thirteen thousand lovers of the game were there to answer with a mighty 'No!'

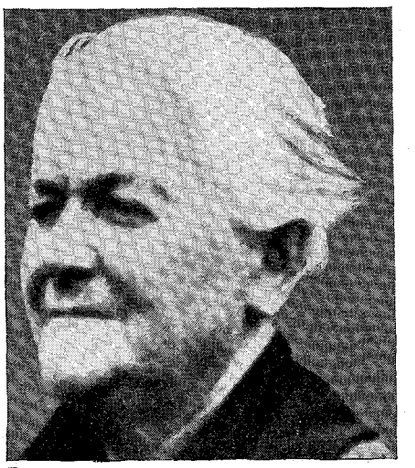
"A few more might have found seats in the stadium, but not many. With the international yacht race for the America's Cup off Newport, the professional championship golf final round match being decided at the Fresh Meadow Club near by, and with two big-league baseball games scheduled at the ball parks in New York and Brooklyn, the capacity of the Forest Hills stadium was almost reached."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FASCIST LEADER
Adolf Hitler



CONSERVATIVE CHANCELLOR
Heinrich Brüning



Keystone

COMMUNIST LEADER
Clara Zetkin

A Chancellor Between Two Fires

Germany's Radical Ballot Revolt

ALARM IN FRANCE, gloom in London, uneasiness at Geneva, confusion in Germany, nervousness on stock exchanges, follow the "specter of Fascism" raised by victorious Nationalist-Socialist Fascisti in elections to the Reichstag.

Is the German Republic really menaced by some kind of dictatorship—Fascist, Communist, or Monarchical?

Adolf Hitler, an Austrian, who served in the German Army during the war, is the Mussolini-like challenger of the Hindenburg-Brüning "*conciliatory*" *régime*. His Fascist drive lands 107 party members where there were but twelve before, thus gaining representation second only to the Socialists' 143.

As if that were not enough for the minority Conservatives to bear, the Communists increase their representation from 54 to 76.

Chancellor Brüning's appeal to the electorate for support of "stable" government policies brings out a ballot revolt of nearly one-third of the voters on the extreme Right and the extreme Left. His own party, the Catholic Centrist, with 68 members, gains only seven, and heretofore he has been loath to traffic with the regular Socialist party, which, despite a loss of 10 members, maintains its first rank with 143. Coalition of the Centrists with all the moderate minority blocs alone would not suffice to sustain Brüning control.

No wonder that correspondents and head-line writers express excitement in phrases like "Future of German Republic at Stake," "Hindenburg Asked to Save Germany Again," "German Voters on Political Spree," "Germany Votes—24 Ways," "Most Crucial Vote Since War Days."

Keenest on alarm, the French press calls for a "tightening" of attitude toward Germany. The *Journal des Débats* points out that all parties campaigned for revision of the war treaties, "and the most violent among them had the greatest success—to deny significance in that fact would be absurd." *L'Intransigeant* rehearses points in the Hitler program, and explains what his success means:

"An important section of German opinion has registered its solemn desire for the abolition of the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain, for the restoration of German colonies, the expulsion of foreigners located in Germany since 1914, the suppression of the Young plan and the substitution in its place of a tax upon all importations.

"All this presupposes the abolition of war guilt, the immediate restoration of the Saar Basin, the suppression of the Polish Corridor, and the annexation of Austria."

England is "unhappy," especially because the revealed German truculence will further irritate France and interfere with British efforts for European good-will at Geneva, according to the summary of views reported by Charles Selden to the New York *Times*. It is assumed that all German parties agree on three international demands: revision of the Versailles Treaty, readjustment of the Polish frontier, and a new deal in reparations, differing only in manner and ways of securing them. Therefore—

"The result of the election is not interpreted in London as indicating any desire to change the foreign policy of Berlin.

"On the contrary, Germany's drift toward reaction in this instance is attributed here to domestic and economic causes and the determination of the vastly increased number of voters supporting the Fascist party that the time has come for the country to adopt Mussolini methods to get rid of industrial depression, unemployment, and all other economic ills, which Germany is now sharing with most of the rest of the world."

Voters were excited because the incomes of virtually everybody would be affected by the results, cables Paul Scott Mowrer to the Washington *Evening Star* from Berlin, which the Communists carried. The world crisis grievously aggravated Germany's private financial crisis, due to overspending and unsound government financing, we are told. Nearly 3,000,000 unemployed are receiving doles. The budget deficit exceeds $100,000,000, despite the unpopular emergency reform methods decreed by the Brüning administration. Bad business cut down tax receipts, and political appropriations to East Prussia increased dissatisfaction. Further:

"Extremists of both the Right and the Left profess to see no hope save in complete catastrophe ending either in a Communist or reactionary dictatorship.

"The Socialists, under the accusation of being at least passively responsible for the present difficulties, seem to have no definite financial program except to try to prevent the Right from going too far in its plans to break the present governmentally guaranteed high-wage levels."

Hitler's party program, blazoned by uniformed "storm squads" of propagandists, demands unification of Germany and Austria, annulment of the war treaties and reparations, parity with other European Armies, nationalization of land and of trusts, socialization of industry, abolition of unearned incomes, expulsion of non-Germans to aid German unemployed, and disfranchisement or expulsion of Jews. Readers of THE DIGEST will recall the story of his highly organized and spectacular "Fascist

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

drive" during recent years against the parliamentary system, in our issue for September 6.

HITLER, himself, is a fiery orator, forty-one years old, "idolized" by Bavarian soldier-companions of the war. Germany has repeatedly refused citizenship to him. For staging with General von Ludendorff the Bavarian "putsch" in 1923 to overthrow the government and become dictator, he spent a year in prison, after which he founded the present party. A sketch in the New York *Times* adds:

"So dangerous was his oratory considered by the authorities that for four years he was forbidden by every State in Germany, with the exception of Thuringia and Mecklenburg, to speak in public. The ban was first lifted by Bavaria in 1927, but Prussia did not lift it until this year.

"Herr Hitler's sonorous, penetrating tenor, combined with his histrionic ability, makes him especially effective with audiences of young men and young women, the backbone of his party."

OUR press comment is not wholly pessimistic. For example, the New York *World* concludes that it looks like a "protest" vote, an outburst of the disposition to take it out on the Government similar to recent overturns in Canada and Latin America. Foreign correspondents play up the statement of Dr. Otto Braun, Socialist Premier of Prussia, and a leader of that party, who says he considers it "a certainty that a big coalition of sensible groups will merge," fight unemployment, improve living conditions, and also block "criminal foreign policies advocated by the radical parties." Other correspondents stress the standing and frequently bloody feud between Communists and Hitlerites which precludes making good on either program.

Among German-American newspapers the New York *Volkszeitung* (Socialist) calls the result "The Fruit from the Dawes-Young Plan," conceived by the capitalistic world and led by "conscienceless Yankees," at a time of universal depression, to make the German people pay for crimes of former rulers.

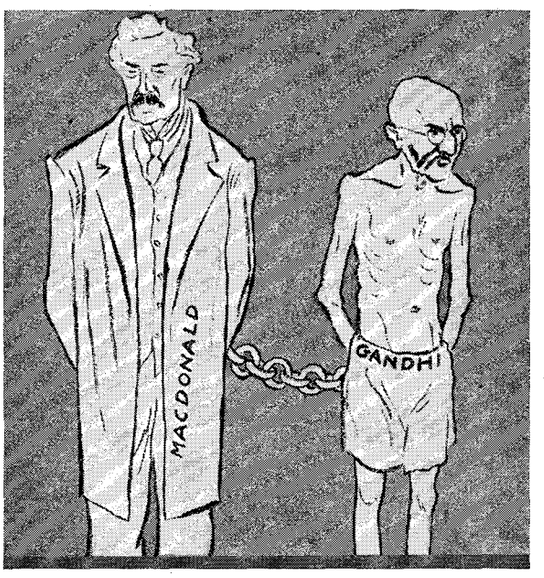
The *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* characterizes the outcome as a "catastrophic" protest by people saying to themselves "nothing can be worse than the present conditions." What now?

"Only through the recreation of the coalition including, at one extreme, the *Volkspartei* and, at the other, the Socialists, will it be possible successfully to oppose the elements inimical to the Republic and to continue a foreign policy in the spirit of Stresemann. The Brüning Cabinet has been completely repudiated."

Results of the ballot revolt are thus revealed:

Party	*Popular Vote*	*Next Reichstag*	*Previous Reichstag*
Socialists	8,572,016	143	153
National Socialists (Fascists)	6,401,210	107	12
Communists	4,587,708	76	54
Centrists	4,128,929	68	61
Nationalists	2,458,497	43	73
German People's party	1,576,149	29	45
Economic party	1,360,585	23	23
State party (formerly Democratic)	1,322,608	20	25
Bavarian People's party	1,058,556	19	16
German Farmers' Union	1,104,000	18	13
Christian Socialists	867,377	14	—
People's Conservatives	313,000	5	—
Others	—	26	—

Twenty-four parties put up candidates and fifteen secured representation, increasing Reichstag membership from 491 to 576.



Problem: Which Is the Prisoner?

—"Ulk" (Berlin).

Gandhi Raises the Price

GANDHI "ASKS FOR THE MOON"—the right to secede!

Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, "plays into Gandhi's hand" by asking him what he will take to call off the civil-disobedience campaign.

"What will happen in India now can only be surmised."

"The struggle is one of exhaustion. Either the Nationalists will wear out the British authorities or the police measures of the latter will eventually tire the people who maintain passive resistance."

Thus wise American editors view the failure of conferences between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, Indian Moderates, and Mahatma Gandhi, prisoner at Poona.

The price of peace named by Gandhi and associate Nationalist leaders was nothing less than British grant of full national government responsible only to the people of India, with the right to secede at any time from the British Empire. Such independent government, in Gandhi's terms, should have, as the press list his demands:

Control of all defense forces, as well as economic control. It should have the right to "refer to an independent tribunal such British claims and concessions, including the Indian public debt, as seem to it unjust." Political prisoners, not found guilty of violence, should be released, their confiscated property restored, and their fines refunded. Village officers who resigned with the start of the campaign of civil resistance, and were dismissed, should be reinstated, if they desire. "All special restraining ordinances" should be repealed.

TO the Viceroy these demands were "impossible"; he would concede only assurance of withdrawal of restrictive ordinances if the Nationalist program were called off. Moreover, his published list of sixty-six Indian delegates to the London Round Table Conference of October 20 now excludes extreme Nationalists, altho twenty prominent Hindus including two for the so-called "untouchables" are named.

"Gandhi the Irreconcilable" bears the brunt of American press criticism at the moment, seasoned with intimations that he is "nobody's fool." The Washington *Post*, for instance, remarks that he appears to be more sure of his position than ever before; "his demands are not those of a man looking for an easy way out of a difficulty, but of one who believes that he has only to stand firm to attain ultimate victory." "If this politico-spiritual leader of twentieth-century Hindus had been born an American in the deep South," observes the Birmingham *News*, "he might have been a revered and devoted preacher part of the time, but during hours of leisure he would have made an extraordinarily cunning and successful horse-trader."

Gandhi's independence demand for the specified right to secede from the Empire, our editors point out, exceeds that of General Hertzog, aggressive head of the Nationalist party in South Africa, who would be satisfied with a tacit concession of that right which no Dominion now asserts. The attitude of Gandhi, declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "has made even Dominion status all but impossible, at least for some years to come. It seems incredible that any British Government could fail to answer the challenge to its self-respect."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS IN BRIEF

EVIDENTLY the dry vote in Illinois will be Ruthless.—*Dallas News.*

THE symbol of China is a dragon. So do her internal wars.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

ROMANCE has already gone West when it buys a ticket for Reno.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE successful ruler in Peru is one who does not spill his Lima beans.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

MARION TALLEY is quitting farming to go back to singing. The corn crop having failed, she is in search now of more appreciative ears.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

THERE are enough wheels turning. The trouble is they aren't producing anything but mileage.—*Easton Express.*

ANY list of those who rule America is incomplete without the name of the fellow who invents fads.—*Atlantic City Press.*

PEOPLE used to search their family trees for their ancestors; nowadays they search them for their offspring. —*Virginian-Pilot.*

UNFORTUNATE man: By the time he gets so much property he doesn't envy anybody he begins to fear everybody.—*New Bedford Times.*

HABIT gets a fellow. Many a father who worked his way through college is now working his boy's way through.—*Beaumont Enterprise.*

WE wish the time of the next Presidential election would hurry along so the Republicans would get busy and make business better.—*Judge.*

A TRICK flyer, Al Wilson, fell out of bed and sustained serious injuries. Mr. Wilson, when he recovers, may decide to devise a method of providing his pajamas with a parachute attachment.—*Washington Star.*

JIMMY GERARD'S list of fifty-nine rulers of the United States was an awful flop because it didn't name a single janitor.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

"How to keep that girlish complexion" is described by a beauty specialist. Hide it so that younger sisters can not use it, we presume.—*London Opinion.*

A FELLOW might have a chance to live within his income if he could only be as economical all the year around as he is right after his vacation.—*Louisville Times.*

THE world's record for the hundred yards' sprint was recently equaled by the leader of an American band. He must be one of those lightning conductors.—*The Humorist.*

IT is said that the automobile has influenced architecture considerably. That must account for the increasing number of flats in the new buildings.—*Schenectady Union-Star.*

THE statements of President Hoover and Secretary Mellon as to next year's income-tax reductions show plainly which one is a candidate for reelection.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"DIEUDONNE COSTE had no money with him when he left Paris." Only his excellent pronunciation of French kept him from being mistaken for an American tourist.—*Detroit News.*

NEW YORK is feeling pretty skeptical about the value of goodwill cement bonds. We roar welcome and tear paper for the brave flyers, and where does it get us? France cold-shoulders our Mr. Hearst, and Germany pastes a rejection slip on our Mr. Legs Diamond.—*The New Yorker.*

ANOTHER form of endurance test is the pursuit of happiness. —*Toledo Blade.*

ONE thing in which Ireland leads the world is naval disarmament.—*Dublin Opinion.*

ONLY one kind of firewater and one kind of tank are necessary on a motor-car.—*Boston Herald.*

THE problem of the hour for the politicians: How dry is dry enough?—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

IN one New York theater, patrons are provided with free coffee. There is nothing like good strong coffee for keeping people awake.—*The Humorist.*

Not a Carry-All After All

—Jolley in "The Jersey Journal."

ALL of us gladly accept the advice of our moral superiors. The difficulty is to find any.—*Eugene (Ore.) Guard.*

A PAT on the back makes one do his best, all right, if it's done with a hair brush at the age of ten.—*Austin American.*

WHAT ought to be demonstrated in gangland centers is that the pen is mightier than the automatic.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

THE old-fashioned man who sang of the girl he left behind him, now has a son who's got one that keeps up with him.—*Dallas News.*

ANYWAY, the difference between the price of wheat and that of flour indicates that somebody is making a little money.—*Vancouver Sun.*

THE way things are going in Roumania, we wouldn't be surprized to see papa's crown cut down for little Mike again.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WE read that a dictionary of golf terms in ten languages is being compiled. Perhaps its author is a young literary aspirant who, for purposes of publicity, is determined to get his first book banned.—*The Humorist.*

THE age of discretion is the age at which you discover that the righteous aren't all on the same side.—*Canton Repository.*

A DAY on the new planet Pluto is the equivalent of 250 years on earth. It must be nice to have a vacation there.—*Dayton Journal.*

THOSE who regard the new tariff as wholly without merit, forget that it's a political life-saver for us Democrats.—*Weston Leader.*

IN the mad effort to bring novelty to the overcrowded mystery fiction field, a new novel introduces a detective who looks like a detective.—*Detroit News.*

SOUTH AMERICANS don't suffer in silence when times get hard. They overthrow the Government and take the soft jobs.—*Roanoke World-News.*

AGAIN we have come to the days when we know that the children are in school, but the whereabouts of the parents is still as uncertain as before.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

THE makers of the great Hispano-Suiza motor will no doubt point out with reference to the latest transatlantic flight, that it was not only the Coste, but the upkeep.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

THIS continental idea that before marriage a young man should be able to run, jump, fight, and swim, seems a revival of the preparedness propaganda.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

THAT'S probably exaggerated, about a New York magistrate who was so crooked that when he was brought up before himself on a graft charge, he asked for a change of venue.—*Detroit News.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

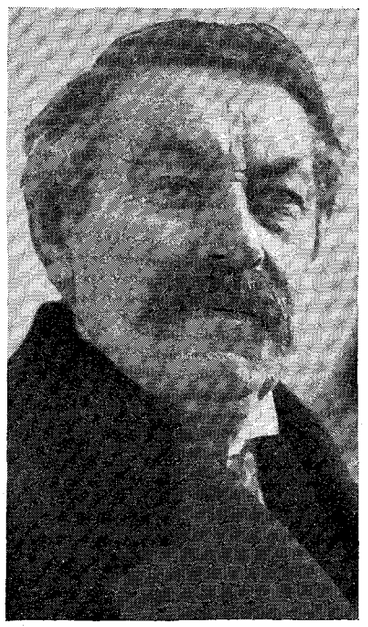
FOREIGN COMMENT

The U. S. E. Postponed for a Year

THE THIRD ACT of Aristide Briand's magnificent drama, as some call it, "The United States of Europe," came to a sudden climax when "Uncle Arthur" Henderson, Britain's Foreign Secretary, made it clear that real disarmament is the price which his country will demand for her signature to any future international commitments.

Uncle Arthur's large florid face always beams with good humor, and those who know him say he seems to be greatly pleased with the world.

But he was not pleased with the new world of Europe proposed by Mr. Briand before the Assembly of the League. And he said as much in that clergyman oratorical manner of his, which often repeats phrases and sentences as if in a sermon.



For France

Aristide Briand, who would make all Europe a united happy family.

According to some press correspondents in Geneva, Mr. Henderson practically told Mr. Briand and the French that they were putting the cart before the horse, and that instead of creating a new European body for the closer economic cooperation of the Old World, it was high time that France and the rest of the League members united to accomplish something concrete in the direction of disarmament.

Mr. Henderson's speech is said to have caused a profound sensation, and apparently wiped from the minds of the delegates the hour-long address of Mr. Briand which had preceded it.

CROWNED with a plentiful shock of iron-gray hair, his shoulders bent as if carrying the burdens of the world, Aristide Briand pleaded the cause of his pet idea. With his magnetic eyes flashing and his penetrating voice compelling attention, he said his scheme was "in the League, by the League, for the League!" And he went on:

"Everything is difficult between nations. There is not a problem between any two of them which is not difficult to solve.

"What is easy is to turn one's back on the problem, to shirk the problem. But that is a thing which the League can not and must not do.

"Such a course would be fatal to the organization to which we belong. We who love it must face the facts, and face difficulties and problems as they arise, and overcome them.

"I come before you as the representative of twenty-seven nations of Europe who have agreed after long study that their cooperation in all international activities through the means of a union is of capital importance for the realization of peace.

"After careful discussion throughout the whole year, and after examination of all points of difference, we are in complete agreement on principle.

"Naturally there are different interests, and there are many different problems to be considered. We can not go forward hurriedly, but we are agreed to undertake the work of a union, and it is at last becoming a practical fact.

"We held fraternal meetings a year ago, and I was entrusted with the task of sending our questionnaire to the various governments, and with collecting their replies. In the questionnaire I sought to set forth all the problems which might arise.

"I considered the duality of such an organization with the League, and asked what the attitude of other continents would be. By their replies these governments showed how seriously they regarded the proposal, and how carefully they had examined it, and tho there were new points raised, new criticisms and new objections, I had the satisfaction of finding there a unanimous spirit in favor of the idea."

BUT Mr. Henderson dropt a bombshell when he said disarmament should come first. As reported by Leland Stowe in a Geneva cable to the New York *Herald Tribune*, Mr. Henderson said that in accepting new instruments to complete or strengthen the machinery of the Covenant on the side of security, "we shall insert the condition that our acceptance of such measure shall become effective only when on the other side disarmament has ceased to be a mere phrase and become a reality." Mr. Henderson added:

"That is a principle on which, I am certain, every party in my country will agree. It is a principle, therefore, on which the future policy of Great Britain will certainly be founded.

"After all, sir, there is none of us who in his heart does not know that, of all security measures, disarmament is in itself the most important."

For Britain

Arthur Henderson answers Briand, saying, first disarm and then unite.

In arguing the merits of his proposal Mr. Briand said in part:

"This idea has taken hold of the people.

"It is logical. It appeals not only to their mystical side but to their consciences.

"It has already in that way great strength. It appeals, too, to their good sense and their reason.

"It appears perfectly natural as a necessity for all the peoples of those countries which have been most nearly ruined by war, and which have suffered most. It is they who should be the first to listen.

"It is our misfortune to inhabit a continent which has been scourged by many wars, and which is just recovering from the most recent conflagration. Its sufferings still are far from being healed. Its material difficulties still are far from being resolved.

"A heavy heritage weighs on us. From the ground wisps of smoke are still rising, and surely we should be the first to unite to suppress the conflagration and to work for peace."

MEANWHILE, we learn that the two chief protagonists in this drama of "The United States of Europe," Mr. Briand and Mr. Henderson, prepared a resolution to have the project put into the hands of a committee of European interested States for action next year.

The proposed committee, after examining the plan, we are told, will report its recommendations in the Assembly of the League at next year's session.

Some Geneva correspondents think Mr. Henderson turned a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

neat trick of British diplomacy on Mr. Briand and the French. On the other hand, it is pointed out in various quarters that everybody knows Mr. Briand is no amateur in international relations.

Count Carlo Sforza, who knows Briand well, and was formerly Ambassador to France, writes of the French Foreign Minister in his "Makers of Modern Europe" (Bobbs-Merrill) as follows:

"One other quality Briand possibly owes more to his Celtic origin than to the lucid reasoning power of the French, so absolutely sure of themselves when they can base their arguments on written words.

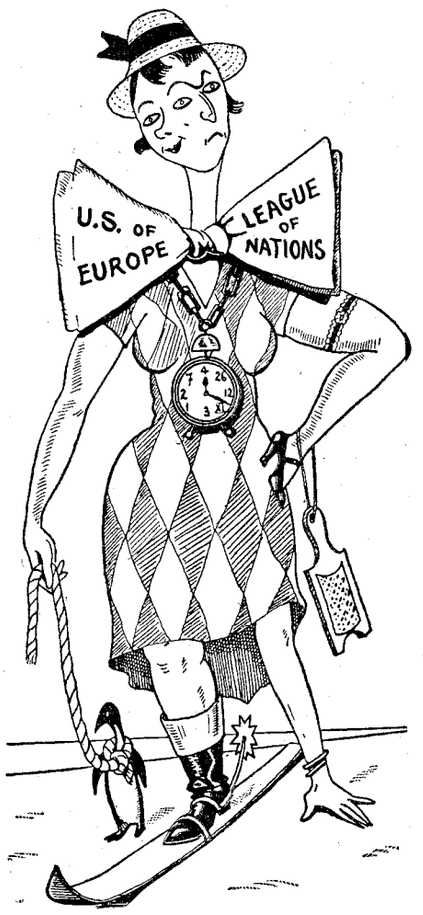
"It is a sort of instinct—which a long practise of diplomatic negotiations has sharpened and disciplined in him—that makes him feel exactly where a foreign government will stand firm, and where it might make concessions.

"I should even say that it is in cases such as these that Briand has struck me as a perfect artist—when, alone among his own, he felt certain of a method, altho 'texts' seemed to condemn his 'thoughtlessness,' his 'rashness.'"

THE consensus of opinion revealed in press cables from Geneva would seem to be that while nearly everybody had some "kind words" for Mr. Briand's plan, practically everybody felt it was "launched at a moment when dubious reception was inevitable."

Yet it is admitted that the first seed of a European federation has been planted by France's chief spokesman, even tho it must be regarded "as little more than a green seed which must be laid aside for proper ripening." This ripening process, it is predicted, will require a year at least, perhaps several years.

In first setting forth his proposals at the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva on September 5, 1929, Mr. Briand suggested the possibility of "some sort of federal link which would establish among European nations a régime of continued solidarity, permitting when necessary immediate contact between them for the purpose of studying, discussing, and settling problems which concern them in common."



Italian Satire

What Miss Europe will look like when her United States all get what they want.

—"Il '420'" (Florence).

At the request of the twenty-seven European States members of the League, Mr. Briand, on behalf of the French Government, presented a memorandum outlining the scheme to all the European States members of the League on May 17, 1930.

In a summary of the terms of the memorandum in "The Europa Year Book" (London), we read:

"The memorandum, dated May 1, the date of its final approval by the French Council of Ministers, consists of a preamble, four chapters containing the practical proposals, and a final statement.

"The preamble states that the proposal put forward for consideration by the twenty-seven governments is justified by 'a quite definite recognition on their part of a common responsibility in face of the menace which exists to the peace of Europe, from the political as well as the economic and social points of view, as a result of the uncoordinated state of the general economic position in Europe.

"Compelled by their geographical position to live together, the peoples of Europe must establish a permanent régime of joint responsibility for the rational organization of Europe, if they are to enjoy security and prosperity.

"It points out that there is no question of constituting a European group outside the League of Nations. 'It is desired, on the contrary, to bring the interests of Europe into harmony, under the control of the League and in conformity with its spirit, by incorporating into its universal system a limited system, which, because of its limitations, would be the more effective.'

"It is pointed out that the proposed Union can not interfere in any way in the solution of problems specially reserved for the Covenant, or, by existing treaties, for the League of Nations.

"'For this reason the representative of France has been concerned to avoid all ambiguity, and in taking the initiative of the first European meeting, he therefore took the view that it should consist only of representatives of those States which are members of the League of Nations, and that it should be held in Geneva concurrently with the Tenth Assembly; that is, within the atmosphere and framework of the League.'

"It is also emphasized that 'the entente between European nations must be realized on the plane of their absolute sovereignty and complete political independence.

"'Moreover, it would be impossible to associate the idea of political domination with any organization which (like the present one) is deliberately placed under the control of the League of Nations.'"

How German Workers Work

SIX HUNDRED HOURS a year overtime are permitted and often worked in Germany.

In reckoning their eight-hour day, moreover, the Germans calculate not eight hours attendance at work, but eight hours "effective work."

These are two of the discoveries made by E. T. Good for *The English Review* (London), who says he has been to Germany to see how the people work, how they are paid, and how they live.

German workers, he advises us further, whatever their normal or nominal working hours are, are permitted by law to, and do, in fact, make up lost time, whether it is lost by sickness, machinery break-downs, delays in delivery of raw materials or other causes.

Germany has nothing like the eight-hour day as the British understand it, this informant declares, and Germans regularly work overtime, which would not be tolerated by any trade-union in Britain.

German workmen's wages are not only largely supplemented by overtime pay, but also substantially by the earnings of their children. We read then:

"There is no law in Germany restricting in the slightest degree the employment of children in any occupation that can be termed, by any stretch of words, agricultural or domestic, and millions of children of school age put in many hours a week working for wages.

"German teachers have reported that some children work forty-eight hours a week out of school time. Most German children finish school at one o'clock, and after that they are free to earn money, so long as they do not work in mines, factories, or workshops. An unofficial census taken by German teachers recently—by no means a complete or comprehensive census—showed more than 1,500,000 children of school age working in agricultural and domestic service many hours a week."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Annexation Propaganda in Cuba

AS A CURE FOR HARD TIMES in Cuba, the rather startling proposal is made that the United States should annex the island.

But, altho all the great newspapers of Cuba indignantly repudiate the mere suggestion of annexation, they discuss it in lively mood.

A Spanish-language daily of New York, *La Prensa*, charges that an American journal of Havana has been urging annexation as the sole solution of Cuba's economic difficulties. This American-owned newspaper, the Havana *American*, is attacked by the Havana *Diario de la Marina* for publishing the views on annexation attributed to a "business man."

Sarcastically *El Diario* remarks that one must not forget that in the minds of "business men," business usually comes first and men second, and it goes on to say,

"Almost always business molds the mentality of the man, whereas it should be the mentality that gives direction to business.

"For this 'business man' the economic life of Cuba is so dependent upon the markets of the United States, and will continue to be so in the future, that whoever possesses the slightest knowledge of economics must admit that the salvation of Cuba lies in annexation.

"The business man in question declares that with the annexation of Cuba, the sugar, tobacco, fruit and minerals of the island would gain free entrance into the United States.

"This is clear, but it still remains somewhat doubtful what the Americans would send us in return for what we sold to them, and who would be the ones here to profit by this free exchange of goods.

"For, even assuming that man lives by bread alone, it is prudent to know, before eating it, the kind of flour and yeast that enter into its composition.

"That a small group of Cubans, not more than a dozen in all, may gain the necessary economic strength to profit by the new state of affairs which is proposed, is no argument in favor of a solution which might be disastrous to the remaining three million Cubans."

"Here I Am, Here I Stay"

Is the way General Gerardo Machado feels about his position as President of Cuba which he says is "just as secure as it was on the day I assumed the presidency in 1925."

IN the same tone the *Heraldo de Cuba*, said to be the organ of President Gerardo Machado, protests energetically against foreign intervention in Cuba's national political life:

"Due to whatever cause it may be, the fact is evident that we are face to face with a situation that calls for energetic and resolute action by the Government."

Meanwhile, Washington press dispatches advise us that the growing political unrest in Cuba is beginning to cause genuine concern in Administration circles, despite an outward appearance of calm.

General Machado, according to a Havana United Press dispatch, believes that his position as President of Cuba is just as secure as it was on the day he assumed the Presidency in 1925. He made this declaration at a political rally in Pinar del Rio Province, and we read further:

"President Machado reasserted his often-made statement that he was ready to resign his office when public opinion and the parties who elected him to power fail to support his actions.

"'I know I have made errors,' he declared. 'Who has not made them when it is human to err? But I wish to ask you men, representatives of all parties and political creeds, shall I continue as President of the Republic?'

"His question was greeted with shouts of acclamation and declarations of support on the part of those attending the rally."

Why Germans Fear Poincaré

GERMANY'S BITTEREST FOE in its struggle to have the Treaty of Versailles revised, say German editors, is Raymond Poincaré.

He is against everything that Germany wants as its just due, they declare.

The Berlin *Kreuz-Zeitung* calls him the leader of the new French campaign against treaty revision. Various dailies accuse him not only of battling against the revision of the treaty, but also against revision of the Young plan—the "tribute," as they call it.

He is pictured as crying aloud against restoration of the Saar, against "rectification" of the Eastern Frontier with the Polish "corridor," and against restoration of the German Colonies.

In a word, they say, he is warring against the entire "new Germany" for which the masses of the German people stand united even amid all their present partizan feuds.

MOREOVER, remarks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, all idea that illness or old age incapacitates Poincaré must be dismissed, and it adds that he is "fighting Germany night and day."

A vivid pen-portrait of the famous French statesman, as seen in German eyes, appears in the *Vossische-Zeitung:*

"Life has denied Poincaré but one thing:

"Popularity!

"The great masses of the French people have never loved Poincaré.

"They contemplate him with wonder and admiration as the man who, amid the greatest perils, guided the French Ship of State with strong hand, holding the helm true as the course was steered between grimmest rocks in every home and foreign crisis, until a haven was safely reached at last.

"Even after the attainment of victory in the war, during the year 1926 Poincaré again guided the nation safely through the flood of inflation.

"Yet Poincaré has never known how to win the hearts of his countrymen.

"He, whose meditation and whose methods, whose thought and whose feeling throughout all his long life have been only for the welfare of his native land, has vainly throughout all that long life striven to win the hearts of his countrymen—hearts won by other politicians with far less merit and with far fewer services to their credit.

"This is the great tragedy of Poincaré's lacerated soul.

"He has been dominating and autocratic in the extreme.

"This was because wherever he sought to win a ready following and sympathy and affection he has encountered always a reluctant submission to his unconquerable will or, at most, cold respect and admiration.

"To be sure, he has never stooped to flatter either the people or their Parliament.

"Poincaré is made up of solid profundity, of strength in dealing with himself and with others, blended with an almost pedantic conscientiousness and a never-faltering zeal for work.

"In personal relations, and especially in his intercourse with foreigners, Poincaré can exemplify a captivating amiability.

"Often enough, on the other hand, a slight contradiction will freeze him into a chilling coolness.

"His visitor will be made to feel that Poincaré's warmth and heartiness are not innate, but the effect of iron self-discipline.

"Yet the real reason for his lack of popularity lies deeper.

"The qualities and the merits, the traits and the virtues that have carried Poincaré forward are essentially un-French.

"They are alien to the popular character.

"His qualities are admired in France.

"They are appreciated.

"They are not loved."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lake Nemi Gives Up Its Secrets

GREAT HOPES WERE ENTERTAINED of finding precious works of art in the hulls of Caligula's barges, sunk in Lake Nemi.

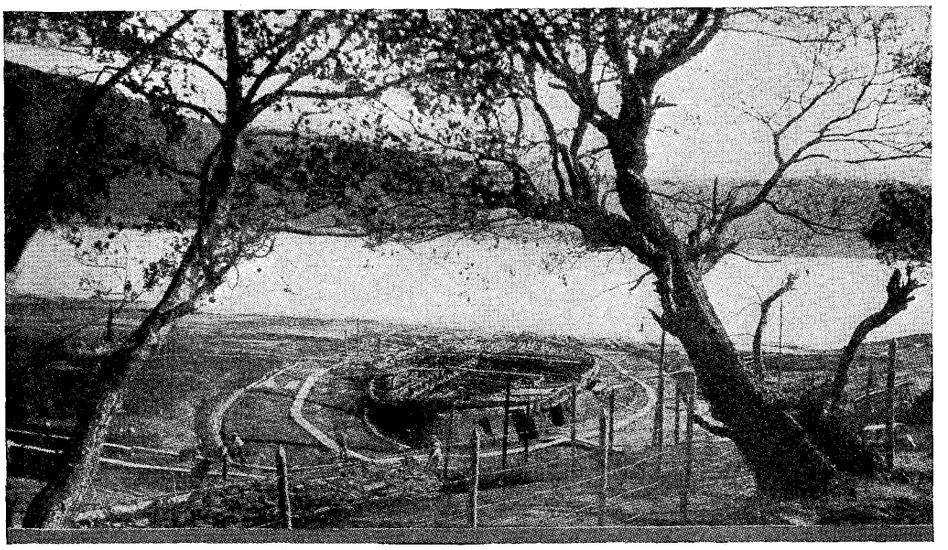
The lake has been lowered, and one barge now reposes on dry land.

Whether the results in treasure trove compensate for the two years' labor in lowering the level of the lake depends upon the value placed on recovered works of a past age.

According to *American Forests and Forest Life* (Washington), the testimony to the art of ship-building brought to light shows that the ancient Romans knew how to build a wooden ship as well as the builders of to-day. When the work was begun in March, 1928, the London *Daily Telegraph*, through its Roman correspondent, A. Beaumont, painted this alluring picture:

"The galleys were nearly the size of a large sea-going modern ship, their length being some 200 feet and their beam over 60 feet.

"We shall see, perhaps, the cubiculum on which the Emperor Caligula reclined, the bronze thuribulum in which incense was burnt before him, the statues and statuettes of the various gods and goddesses which he worshiped in a costly little shrine next to his reclinium, the gilt lettigas on which he and his courtiers were carried about on the deck, the thermæ, or bathrooms, if such there were in his floating palaces, and possibly some pergamena, decrees, and imperial documents, and, who knows, some long-lost books of Livy or verses of Horace or Vergil."



Courtesy of *The American Forests and Forest Life* (Washington)

"A Ghost of Ancient Rome"

Caligula's galley rescued from that "eye of dark emerald," Lake Nemi in the Alban hills.

How much less was found than was expected may be seen in the summary given in *American Forests*. One ship only of the several is uncovered, and the work of draining the lake has stopt. The following are the ornamental objects recovered, some of which were brought to the surface by divers during the last century:

"The bronzes discovered have a particular and artistic interest, and complete the collection already gathered by Borghi, in 1896, consisting of six pieces—a few lion and wolf heads, a head of Medusa, an augural hand.

"Present recoveries include a wolf's head adorning the end of a plank; a splendid lion's head, which adorned the top of a mooring pillar, and other bronzes, with heads of wolves, lions, and tigers of perfect workmanship.

"A bronze balustrade was alongside the ship's parapet, the pillars of which had sculptured heads, one of Satyr and another of Bacchante, as shown in one of the illustrations."

Earlier attempts to raise the barges had been made, the first as long ago as the fifteenth century, by Cardinal Prospero Calonna, who owned the castles of Nemi and Genzano. Subsequent efforts resulted in the disappearance of many of the artistic treasures. Also—

"The preceding attempts at recovery have destroyed a large part of the stern, while only the wheelbase, very much damaged and worn, can be seen of the prow.

"It is of great interest to foresters to learn what kind of wood was used for its construction. Recently, Prof. Cesare Sibilia, of the Royal Station of Vegetal Pathology of Rome, made many microscopic analyses in order to determine the woods used.

"The predominant wood, that which forms the large beams of the keel, the straight parts of the ship's ribs, the planks of the belting, and also the gangway (wharf), with which the ship docked at the shore, belongs to the pine group. In fact, it shows numerous vertical resin canals, and on the transversal section two or three medium-sized holes are to be noticed between the medullar rays and the cells.

"The *Pinus halepensis* is even to-day a very profuse variety in the Mediterranean basin, and remarkable forests of this pine are found at the present time both on the hills and low mountains of Umbria in the province of Terni.

"Another coniferous wood was used in the building of the ship. It forms almost all of the interior woodwork, the minor planks of the belting, the vertical stanchions, the carlines, the doors, and also part of the planks of the outside belting. Since this wood did not have the resinous canals, it was easily classified as *Abies alba Mill*, owing to the characteristics of its medullar rays and of the formation of the wood's growth (early and tardy zone).

"This fact is very important and interesting, because it shows that some 2,000 years ago the European white fir was probably more generally grown in Italy on the Apennines chain than it is to-day. In fact, all historical, geological and botanical researches lead to the same conclusion.

"The wood of the dicotyledenous plants was used by the builders of the ship for the parts requiring bending, namely for the prow, the stern posts and the knees. The researches of Professor Sibilia have led to the conclusion that it was oak. Unfortunately the oak wood has resisted the ravages of time and water much less than the conifers, due to its low resin content. When placed in contact with the air it subdivides itself at once into small prisms, exceedingly fragile, so much so that it is difficult to separate the wood into parts under the microscope.

"In examining the construction of the ship, one can say that it represents a really great model of ship-building in wood, and that all modern constructive technique is but the continuation of the one followed by the Romans.

"The commercial and war-ships used for long voyages must have indeed differed from those of Nemi, but the building principle must have been common to both. Therefore the ship of Nemi has an inestimable value as an historical monument of shipbuilding."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Shaw's "Devil's Disciple"

IF THE THEATER PUBLIC has forgotten Richard Mansfield in "The Devil's Disciple," they may remember the Guild production of the same play in 1923.

It's a thirty-year-old play of Shaw's, and he is frank enough to admit that his plays "do not improve with age," but, he adds, they were "made to be acted," and who is he to interfere with Sir John Martin-Harvey about to revive it in London?

The event gives a writer in the London *Observer* occasion to ask Shaw how he came to write this satire on the British Army in the American Revolution, and the story is worth hearing.

He wrote it with an eye on William Terriss, who was in the early American touring companies of Sir Henry Irving, but later became the idol of London in Adelphi melodramas.

But Shaw's left eye was on Richard Mansfield, and that proved to be the more magnetic one.

Shaw takes up the tale:

"I turned up with 'The Devil's Disciple' in my pocket.

"The play was stuffed with everything from the ragbag of melodrama: reading of a will, heroic sacrifice, court martial, gallows, eleventh-hour reprieve, and all complete with—as Ellen Terry used to say of her acting—just that little bit of my own that made all the difference.

"It was Jessie Millward, I think, who forced Terriss to submit to the ordeal of having the play read to him. At all events the reading took place in her flat.

"He composed himself dismally, as if she had taken him to church; and I, finding in our hostess an appreciative listener, plunged into the play, and forgot all about him until, at the climax of the first act, he suddenly stopt me.

"'I beg your pardon, Mr. Shaw,' he said in a troubled voice, 'is this an interior?'

"I assured him that it was.

"'Good,' he said. 'Now I have got it. You'll excuse my interrupting you, won't you? I take it now perfectly.'

"I resumed my reading. I had reached the fourth page of the second act when, in a still more troubled voice, he again broke in:—

"'I beg your pardon; but *is* this an interior?'

"Again I cleared up that point; and again he apologized, and affirmed that his grasp of the situation was now finally complete.

"Three minutes later a long-drawn snore realized Miss Millward's worst fears. We got him into the next room before he was fully awake, and dosed him with tea. He was fearfully ashamed of himself, and pleaded that he could read nothing but travels: all other situations sent him to sleep. To console him I assured him that Dr. Johnson was just like that; and Miss Millward, radiant, exclaimed: 'Oh, Willie, can I have been doing you an injustice!'

"No further allusion was made to 'The Devil's Disciple.' But I had written it with one eye on Terriss and the other on Richard Mansfield in America.

"Mansfield presently produced it there with a success which established him in New York in a theater of his own, and established me as a possible winner in the box-office gamble. When Mansfield, at a congratulatory dinner, hinted that there were drawbacks to his triumph, a Senator told him that he ought to go down on his knees every night and thank God for having sent him such a play. Mansfield replied: 'I do, Senator, I do. I go down on my knees at my little bedside every night and thank my Maker for that play. And the last words of my prayer always are: "But, O God, why did it have to be by Shaw?"'

"When the news of Mansfield's sensational success reached Terriss, he sent for me urgently to retrieve the situation. Before I could respond, a lunatic stabbed him at the Adelphi stage door. He was dead within an hour; and that was the end of the great days of the Adelphi."

Shaw does not explain the wail of Richard Mansfield at the close of his dinner speech. He had had previous dealings with the playwright in producing "Arms and the Man," the first of Shaw's plays to appear on the boards in New York. With two such forceful personalities conjoined we can imagine that the way was strewn with something like vocal débris.

Satyr The Two-Headed Post Bacchante

Roman Bronzes from Lake Nemi

Probably one of a series on the balustrade of Caligula's pleasure barge.

The Cover

"THE mountain that was God." So the Indians called Mount Rainier, the noblest of the peaks along the Pacific coast, which is represented on the cover from the brush of Marion Boyd Allen.

Mount Rainier is next in height to Mount McKinley, i.e., 14,408 feet above sea-level. It is reached via Northern Pacific Railroad, from Seattle, 100 miles, or Tacoma, sixty miles distant, and is often, for days together, wholly hidden by dense clouds.

F. E. Mathes of the United States Geological Survey, reviewing that series of huge extinct volcanoes towering high above the sky-line of the Cascade range, writes:

"Easily king of all is Mount Rainier. Almost 250 feet higher than Mount Shasta, its nearest rival in grandeur and in mass, it is overwhelmingly impressive both by the vastness of its glacial mantle and by the striking sculpture of its cliffs.

"The total area of its glaciers amounts to no less than forty-eight square miles, an expanse of ice far exceeding that of any other single peak in the United States. Many of its individual ice-streams are between four and six miles long, and vie in magnitude and in splendor with the most boasted glaciers of the Alps. Cascading from the summit in all directions, they radiate like the arms of a great starfish."

THE glacier shown in the picture is Nusqually.

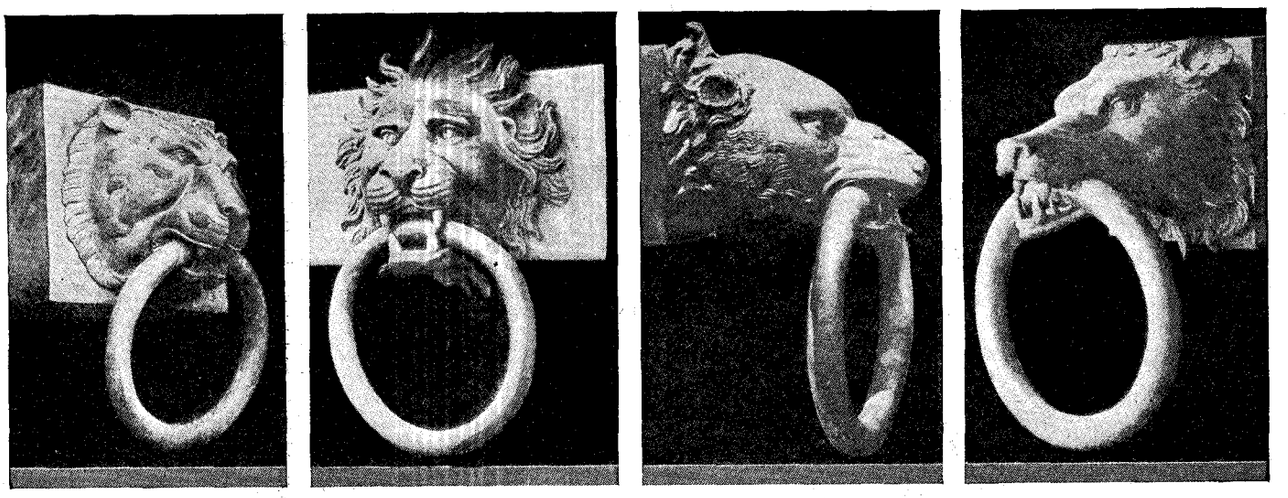
The artist, who was born in Boston in 1862, specializes in portraits and mountain landscapes. She studied under Benson and Tarbell at the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and her work is seen in Boston, Lynchburg, Virginia, and Brunswick, Maine. The artist adds these notes:

"Rainier is a dangerous mountain to climb, even with guides. Two lives were lost there the week before I arrived.

"While I was painting this canvas, several bears came for their morning bath in the pool. One large brown bear came out of the water and directly up to my easel, sniffing at the canvas, and examining the Kodak which I held in my hand. I will not attempt to say I was easy in my mind, but I understood that it was bad form to run away, so stood my ground until, his curiosity satisfied, my visitor strolled off into the forest."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri



Fine Art from Lake Nemi

Tiger, lion, and wolf heads, ornaments of Caligula's galley, found in June and July, 1929.

American Word-Crashing

"AMERICANISMS" SEEMED TO START "crashing the gates" of the English language almost as soon as the Puritans got well settled here.

The crashing still goes on; likewise the protests, either in outspoken opposition, or in the apologetic phrase "as the Americans say."

Sir William Craigie, one of the editors of the Oxford Dictionary, who has been "amang us taken notes," draws up a list of some of the firmly entrenched expressions whose adoption has been of so long standing that the English themselves fail to see them as any other than English pure and undefiled.

More surprizing still, in face of our own arrogant assumption that we have created a new language, is the remark of Sir William that "at their best the essential differences between the two languages are few and immaterial."

But the controversy is an old one, as we see in the London *Times:*

"Nearly a century and a half ago Dr. Witherspoon, the Scottish President of Princeton, wrote for the first time on Americanisms, a word of his own coining, and formed (as he tells us) on the analogy of Scotticism.

"The fact that the subject required a name shows that the colonists had already made some difference in the language which they took with them.

"The difference was, indeed, much larger than Witherspoon realized."

A CLOSER study, says Sir William, reveals that almost from the beginning the settlers were both adding to and altering their ordinary speech, not only by adopting new words from the Indians, but by using the old words in new senses, and he continues:

"It was not long before 'corn' came to mean maize, and 'lot' a piece of ground, 'lumber' to be used for timber, and 'hemlock' to denote a tree instead of a plant, while 'branch' and 'creek' became synonyms for stream. Words also which had little currency in the old country became common in the new, as swamp, swale, intervale, bottom, canoe, meeting-house, log-house, cabin, and many more.

"It is often impossible to say when a particular Americanism was first used by a British writer or established itself in ordinary English use.

"The 'Oxford English Dictionary' frequently fails to throw light on this point. Bluff, for example, in the sense of a steep bank, is of American origin, first noted (so far as traced at present) by John Wesley in 1737. The first English quotation in the O. E. D. is from Tennyson, but was he the first purely English writer to adopt the word?

"The coming in of the Americanism is often accompanied by a remark on its origin. 'She is, indeed,' wrote Charles Lamb, 'as the Americans would say, something awful.' This use was noted in 1814 as peculiar to the country people of New England.

"'"Balance," long familiar to American ears, is becoming so to ours,' said a writer in *Blackwood's* in 1875; in this sense of 'remainder' or 'rest' it can be traced back on American ground to 1805. 'Prairie' was only beginning its career in 1815, when Southey remarked: 'If this word be merely a French synonym for savannah, which has long been naturalized, the Americans display little taste in preferring it.'

"The process of hesitant adoption is well illustrated in the case of 'lengthy,' which is as old as the diary of John Adams in 1759. *The British Critic* of 1793 objected to it; Southey and Scott introduced it with the remarks 'to borrow a transatlantic term' and 'as our American friends would say.' Bentham, however, used it without apology in 1816, and so did Dickens in 1837. 'Reliable' excited much opposition among English purists, and their resistance was fairly successful for about half a century."

MANY more words have been taken over from us since the middle of the last century than before, and "many of these have so quickly become familiar that their origin is unsuspected."

"What adjectives could be less suspicious than 'governmental,' 'law-abiding,' and 'whole-souled'?

"To range all over the alphabet to illustrate this theme would be to collect material enough for a volume. Here it will be sufficient to give the more striking instances from a single letter. Names of trees, plants, animals, and other products of the country must be passed over, and attention confined to words or uses of wider currency.

"Of special interest are the words arising out of American life. Some are descriptive of the country, as 'back country' and 'back-woods,' both as old as the middle of the eighteenth century, and the latter naturally giving rise to 'backwoodsman' before 1800. Pioneers who could invent 'back country' had no need later to import a German 'hinterland.' So the use of 'belt' as in the corn-belt or black belt, is more direct and picturesque than 'zone.'

"There are open-air phrases like 'to take the back-tracks,' 'a bee-line' (altho the equally common 'air-line' has not been adopted in England), and such mining terms as 'bed-rock' and 'bonanza.'

"The editor of a local Iowa newspaper in 1870 brought in the use of 'blizzard' for a sudden and severe snowstorm. The bowie-knife, dating from 1836, has long been familiar to English readers (its pronunciation less so), while the older barlow-knife has remained foreign."

MANY colloquial terms are said to be now "perfectly at home anywhere in the English-speaking world." Perhaps the average American would not recognize the following as indigenous:

"Among the phrases, that to all appearances are American in origin, are 'to feel it in one's bones,' 'to fill the bill,' 'to take a back seat,' 'to be a back-number,' 'to bite off more than one can chew,' 'to brace up,' 'to blow in,' and others yet more colloquial and slangy."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Will Prayer Bring Rain?

"THE DROUGHT IS VERY DRY," wrote a little girl in Virginia to a playmate in North Carolina, and, because there were no apples in the orchard and little water in the creek in which she was wont to wade and fish with her little cousins, she joined fervently in the general prayer for rain.

And a week or so later there was a drizzle, and then came a heavy shower. The drought was broken—broken after three months, and too late except for the fall sowing.

P. & A. photograph

Hauling Water while They Prayed for Rain

Was it in answer to prayer, prayer that had gone up nightly in thousands of homes, and every Sunday in hundreds of churches?

The question was put recently to a representative group of clergymen and theologians by *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), which asked them: "Does prayer affect the weather?" and "In what way is this influence exercised?"

It is an old question, yet in all ages man has besought his Creator for help in time of special need.

A majority of those who reply to *The Christian Century* say that prayers for rain are futile. The others declare that God can change what He has made.

"Of course prayer does not affect the weather," writes Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the Riverside Church (Baptist) in New York. "No imaginable connection exists, that I at least can think of, between a man's inward spiritual attitude and a rain storm," and he goes on:

"The crude, obsolete supernaturalism which prays for rain is a standing reproach to our religion, and will be taken by many an intelligent mind as an excuse for saying, 'Almost thou persuadest me to be an atheist.'

"The tragedy is that the real meanings of God are so indispensable to human welfare and the power of prayer to effect spiritual results is so indisputable and so necessary, that these ignorant travesties are disastrous to true religion."

"It is only in pious legend that tempests are stilled at a word of command, and rain descends in answer to prayer," asserts Dr. Walter M. Horton, of the Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio. He does not say that one "should not pray about one's physical calamities and distresses." For "nothing relieves the mind and prepares for action so effectively as to pour out one's whole soul in the presence of the Highest. But until Tyndall's 'prayer-gage' challenge is answered more convincingly than it ever has been so far, one should not expect prayer to affect the weather."

SAYING that he had never petitioned God concerning the weather or criticized those who did so, Bishop Charles Edward Locke, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, observes that droughts are caused by certain meteorological conditions which follow fixt laws, and puts his argument in concrete form, thus:

"If a man should construct his beautiful villa on the precarious slopes of Mount Vesuvius, as some misguided persons do, would it be reasonable for him to naively pray that for his especial benefit the Pompeiian tragedy should not be repeated, when the inevitable eruptions can be traced to mysterious natural causes?

"Similarly, if we build our towns and cities, and cultivate our farms in a possible drought or cyclone or typhoon area, should we not be prepared for an occasional dry season or devastating storm?

"If we live where there are frequent electric disturbances, we consider ourselves safer with lightning-rods than when we rely upon faith only.

"It must be true that God does not send drought to afflict His people, and also that He does not need to be reminded by our sobbing supplications on account of the loss and suffering; nor, obviously, does a God of love need to be placated or appeased by servile confessions and superstitious sacrifices.

"This same Christlike God has so ordered the universe that He knows when a sparrow falls to the ground, and has promised that all things shall work together for our good; and no doubt this is the best possible universe."

However, Bishop Locke does believe that—

"Prayer, when by prayer we mean meditation, and worship, and work, and service, and listening to God, and every spiritual exercise, is the greatest motivating force in the world. Not because man's prayers alter God or His unchangeable laws, but because of the influence of prayer on our own souls, and of the mystical, and as yet only slightly understood, effect upon the souls and bodies of those for whom we pray."

"AN attempt to involve the God of Betelgeuse and of Bethlehem in a cooperative scheme to maintain present American standards of living," writes Dr. W. P. Lemon, pastor of the Andrew Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, "is like asking for an earthquake for excavation work, or for a tornado to fulfil a wrecking contract. It is occasionally useful to remind ourselves that the solstice is not determined by our wrist watch." So:

"For this reason prayer for rain would seem to be a piece of special pleading to an obsolete deity who made rain only for his favorites. Our Lord did not so read the heavens.

"While we pray 'give us this day our daily bread,' it is with a full recognition that the gift is conditioned by fixt means which also must be made to include vast weather cycles. Let us rather pray for the redemption of profiteers, for the enlargement of human sympathy, and for wisdom to cope with all such exigencies."

"If prayer affects the weather, meteorology ceases to be a science and becomes an article of theology," says Dr. Samuel Harkness, pastor of the Community Church, Winnetka, Illinois, and he puts this poser:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Suppose one State has too little rain and an adjacent State too much—would conflicting prayers be answered on the basis of a preponderance of Baptists in the arid section, or by a majority of Unitarians in the inundated territory?

"If natural law could be thus interrupted in its operation from cause to effect, how many would seek to cancel the elements of struggle and adventure by seeking divine cooperation in turning stones into bread and water into wine?"

"WERE I a farmer in a period of drought," says Dr. Dilworth Lupton, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Cleveland, Ohio, "I could not conscientiously pray for rain. But," he adds:

"I could pray God that I meet the situation without bitterness or despair. I could pray for patience. I could pray for a realization that my soul is stronger than anything that can happen to it. And I know that my prayer would be answered."

Elijah Prayed Both Ways

The supplication of a righteous man availeth much in its working.

Elijah was a man of like passions with us, and he prayed fervently that it might not rain; and it rained not on the earth for three years and six months.

And he prayed again; and the heaven gave rain, and the earth brought forth her fruit.—James 16-18.

The drought is a crisis, says Dr. Henry Nelson Wieman, of the University of Chicago Divinity School, from which some will wring a blessing in disciplined character and in economic values. And Dr. Wieman argues:

"He who would come triumphantly through the crisis of this drought should practise worshipful problem-solving, which is the best form of prayer. Hence prayer in time of drought is important and needful.

"But its importance is not meteorological. It is a way of producing objective consequences, personal, familial, agricultural, economic, political, social, by discovering how to operate so as to make the required connections. Close the circuits and God in nature does the rest."

On the other hand, Dr. Mark A. Matthews, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Seattle, Washington, says:

"God has answered prayer and given rain as a result.

"The record in the Scriptures shows where they had a drought of three and one-half years. Their prayers were answered and He gave them rain.

"The effectual, fervent prayers of the righteous availeth much. The sovereign God can do anything He desires. He listens to his children and answers their prayers when it is His will to do so."

SO Dr. James M. Gray, President of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, who certainly believes that "God hears the supplications of His people and answers them according to His will." And he writes:

"I also believe that He can 'affect the weather,' inasmuch as He made it.

"Sometimes it may please God to give His people the real intent or object of their prayers in a way other than that which they asked or thought. Perhaps it was so in this case. For example, an out-of-town banker wrote to the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* that God had 'settled the drought question overnight,' meaning that the wheat surplus had been cared for and the price of corn increased.

"In the judgment of many, current history furnishes numerous marked interpositions of God in answer to united prayer."

P. & A. photograph

Could Prayer Have Saved This Corn?

Bouquets for Jane Addams

"THE FOREMOST CITIZEN OF CHICAGO" celebrated her birthday recently, and the world paused to pay her tribute.

When she reminded her hearers that in the days when the word "sociology" was unknown, Dr. Francis Peabody of Harvard had what students called a "chair in drunkenness, drainage, and divorce," they recalled that she has a chair which comprises practically everything connected with human welfare, before which men and women of all countries have sat and learned.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House—which is a sufficient introduction—has turned into her seventieth year, and Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, gathered a few friends at a luncheon at Bar Harbor, Maine, to pay her honor now, rather than to wait until the time for the final inscription of her virtues. For to all who follow after ideals, we are told, she is the great example of the age, inspirer of youth and comforter of the old.

"SHE appears to have been a woman born with a mission in life," observes the Utica *Press*. "In her were concentrated those ideals for social uplift which, to a considerable extent, have been practically realized during her lifetime."

And so because, as the Boston *Daily Globe* says, "her achievement has become an inspiration; her example a pillar of light; her life one of the noblest of those human biographies which are written in deed, in faith, and in the sharing of splendid hopes, the story of Jane Addams should be read and reread by every American who finds himself slipping into easy cynicism, or despair for his country; and by every youth who debates within himself, in troubled uncertainty, whether dedication to ideals and affirmatives is worth while."

The main facts of her life are easily summed up, and the Boston paper tells:

"How, through her father, who was an Illinois State Senator and a friend of Lincoln, Jane Addams, as a small girl, was brought into living familiarity with the democratic faith of the Emancipator; how she set out to follow a career in medicine and suffered a nervous breakdown; how she went to Europe to recuperate, visited the London slums, and discovered for herself the squalor, the misery, the need of the lowly; how she found herself, studied the idea of settlement work at London's famous Toynbee Hall, and returned to America determined on a life devoted to relief of suffering, poverty, and ignorance; how, finally, Hull House, on Halsted Street, Chicago, became the birthplace of that idea into the realm of living realities.

"It was Jane Addams's labors, at Hull House, as the years

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fied, which carried her influence first into the hideous environs of one of the worst city slums in America, then into the educational affairs of Chicago (which made her chairman of the Board of Control of Educational Policy), then bit by bit into other cities, and finally brought her to the interested attention of the world beyond her city.

"The first conquest was summed up early in the present century, in the story of the visiting European who asked his Chicago host: 'Who is America's greatest living man?' 'Jane Addams,' was the reply. It was not long thereafter that John Burns, British Labor leader and member of Parliament, conferred upon her the title of 'the only living Saint America has yet produced.'"

In a district surrounded by saloons, dives, and filth, Miss Addams started Hull House. She established day nurseries where working mothers might leave their children in safety; opened classes for children, fought corrupt politicians who preyed on the ignorance of the poor, welcomed all classes, races, and creeds at her door, and won her way into the hearts of all who lived in the district.

Classes were established for grown-ups in literature, languages, music, painting, wood-carving, metal work, dancing, elocution, cooking, domestic economies, bookbinding, dressmaking, lace-making, and trades. A community theater, a community savings-bank, a lodging house, an employment agency, circulating library, a swimming pool, and clubs for adults followed.

And, concludes *The Daily Globe:*

"No more stirring story of the power of individual effort is written in the pages of modern American history than this.

"The idea which sprouted in 1889 has now become the archetype of similar ideas in every city in the land. Jane Addams herself has grown with the idea. So has her influence.

"During the past forty years she has been in the front-line trenches for labor legislation, for playgrounds, day nurseries, clinics, and community centers. She was a leader in the struggle for woman suffrage, and is still a captain-general in the fight for child-labor laws. Her prestige in the peace movement bases not upon post-war convictions, but upon convictions exprest and fought for ere that war began and as it was waging.

"Her tolerance is free of all angry prejudices, all pettiness and fear. She is more interested in understanding than in frantic causes and political creeds.

"If America honors her to-day, it honors itself. For this 'ineffably patient, disarmingly simple, implacably courageous woman has indeed grasped the greatness of life.'"

The Demand for Immortality

Sheer paganism reigned in the great cities of the West before the war; belief in immortality was on the wane; people lived in "an extraordinarily self-confident civilization," which was "devoid of reverence for the spiritual."

But in 1914, says Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, in his Ingersoll lecture on Immortality at Harvard, the scene changed. On the one hand, as he is quoted in the New York *Times*, was the hopeful yearning of millions who had lost their loved ones; and on the other, the depression over the failure of reason, science, and morality to prevent the conflict.

But out of it all the hope of immortality arose again. Values shown on such a huge scale in devotion and sacrifice demand "a far wider exercise for their existence—values so essentially noble that Reason can not believe that the destiny of those who have incarnated them ends 'at the blank wall of death.'"

The last word of the lecturer leads us hopefully on:

"Whether or not a local habitation may be found for us in our future state among the vast spaces of the universe, it is reasonable to hope that there is a Realm in which the company of those who have sought to know, to pursue goodness and to love their fellows and all things pure and beautiful, will find scope for the realization of those desires in such measure as transcends our present power of imagination."

Faith a Check to Suicide

There are few suicides among those who accept the guidance and authority of religion, and among whom the Church forms the background of communal life.

On the other hand, where the power of religion is slight and the Church less highly organized, and where the individual is allowed freedom to control his life, people are much more likely to end their own lives.

Outside of religious resources, then, there is no ready panacea for suicide, and, in spite of all the safeguards provided by instinct and social sanctions, says Dr. Louis I. Dublin, there are well over 16,000 every year who choose self-destruction as a way out of what appears to them as a hopeless struggle.

Nevertheless, writes the statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in *Harper's Magazine*, much good work is being done to prevent suicide, and the outlook for the future is even more promising.

The psychiatrist, Dr. Dublin tells us, is to-day successfully treating many cases of potential suicide; "and whenever the suicidal impulse is an accompaniment of psychotic disease, he is the only person able to give relief." And if all those mentally deprest could be spotted early enough and skilfully handled, asserts this authority, many people could be helped to solve the difficulties which bring them to exaggerated feelings of personal inadequacy and despair.

But the services of the skilled physician are not always required, says Dr. Dublin:

"In many a case all that is necessary to tide over the difficult period is to establish a friendly connection with the would-be suicide, to convince him that some one cares for him and to strengthen his confidence in his own value.

"This explains the success of Dr. Warren and his Save-a-Life League in New York. Dr. Warren is an intelligent and understanding man, tolerant and kindly disposed toward those who come to him for help. All kinds of people talk with him about their personal problems or discuss the condition of members of their family who have attempted suicide.

"Many lives have undoubtedly been saved by this man's simple and humane counsel."

Credit is given to the churches as a "constructive force in the prevention of suicide," for, says Dr. Dublin:

"Not only have they condemned it as a sin and a cowardly escape from the vicissitudes of life, but they have fostered a mental attitude that tends to make suicide impossible.

"The religious point of view has always served to integrate the life of men and has given many a satisfying explanation of their origin and of their place in the universe.

"By emphasizing the worth of each individual, and by giving a sense of security and reliance upon a loving Providence directing human destiny, religious faith has organized the spiritual life of the masses and has confirmed their desire to live."

But not all people can build their lives upon a trusting faith, observes Dr. Dublin, and for those who are no longer bound by the authority of the Church, he says, there must be other methods of coping with the disappointments and the spiritual conflicts of life. He notes that—

"The mental hygiene movement supplies this need. It aims to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of each individual to the world as he finds it. It seeks not only to cure and to prevent mental disease, but even more important, to build up each personality through self-discipline so that a feeling of adequacy, of efficiency, of contentment, and happiness may be achieved.

"Mental hygiene implies the attainment of emotional peace and maturity and the acceptance of life's varied fortunes, the bitter and the sweet, joy and pain, victory and defeat as integral parts of human experience.

"Guided by the principles of mental hygiene, Church and State, home and school will, in the future, place their emphasis on positive values and practicable ideals, that we may have courage to face the battle of life with a healthy zest and to conquer the obstacles that now impede our progress."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DEPENDABILITY

A WORD

THAT GREW OUT OF A FACT

GIVE THE WORLD a new thing, and the world will immediately find a new word to describe it.

Dodge Brothers put a certain quality into a motor car. And suddenly, everywhere, people were talking about Dependability.

You won't find Dependability in the dictionary. But any owner of a Dodge car can tell you exactly what it means.

Dependability means sureness in performance—the certainty of knowing that a car will always do exactly what you expect it to do.

Dependability means long life . . . because no mechanism can be consistent in performance unless it is well designed and soundly put together of fine materials.

Dependability means economy that is more than price-deep . . . the kind of economy that results from low maintenance expense, minimum service costs, slow depreciation.

Dependability means satisfaction . . . the assurance that your pleasure in the beauty and performance of your car will not be marred by trouble and expense.

For fifteen years, Dodge dependability has been amplified, refined, improved.

It reaches its fullest and finest development in the beautiful and spirited Dodge Six and Dodge Eight of today.

DODGE BROTHERS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

THE surprizes produced by accident occasionally result in poems as good as this in *The New Statesman* (London):

A CUCKOO IN ASIA MINOR

BY EVANGELINE METHENY

Never all my life
Have I heard a cuckoo sing
Save up in Asia Minor
Early one spring.

Not a vagrant goatherd,
Not a Turcoman tent,
Was there in miles and miles
Of the mountain way I went

Where spruce cones stood up, stiff
Like lights on Christmas trees,
And a smell of snow-fields blew
On the northern breeze.

As I plucked hepaticas
Beside a mossy rock,
Startling me, "Cuckoo! Cuckoo!"
Rang a fairy clock.

Mauve and white and rose—
I forgot my flowers
For wonder at the golden clock
That chimed the timeless hours.

He was a bird of passage,
Another such was I;
We might have missed each other,
I might have had to die,

Never having heard—
If God had not been kind—
His "Cuckoo! Cuckoo! Cuckoo!"
On the sweet spring wind.

HERE is a sentence, and it rests with you to supply the pauses. From the New York *Evening Post:*

MONOTONE

BY WILFRED J. FUNK

Under the velvet and the silk
like as any other ilk

under the woven home-spun gown
as with an ermine robe or crown

be it you or is it I
the heart beats low the heart beats high

to a new love fresh begun
or to an old one that is done

for love will never bend a head
save only to the dead—the dead

THE author here is a famous scientist, brother of the famous Aldous. Often these excursions into an alien field produce such little masterpieces as this, found in *The Spectator* (London):

FLOWER AND FRUIT

BY JULIAN HUXLEY

My soul has been a coward,
  —Withered at the root.
How if it has not flowered
  Shall it bear fruit?

Now its flowering time is done,
  Only now I comprehend
What the race I might have run
(Race of joy that is not won)
—O love unfelt, and little done,
  And youth that draws to an end!

I did not see the treasure
  At home in my breast;
I searched the world for pleasure,
  But found no rest.

ONLY the backward cities etain their walls. Let them note the quatrain in *The World Tomorrow* (New York):

WHAT SHALL ENDURE?

BY ETHELYN MILLER HARTWICH

Great roads the Romans built that men might meet,
And walls to keep strong men apart—secure.
Now centuries have gone, and in defeat
The walls are fallen, but the roads endure.

MORE esthetic than religious, this poem recalls the esthetic religiosity of John Donne. It is from *The Commonweal* (New York):

SECOND COMING

BY ERNEST HARTSOCK

He found us like the deathly thief
In all our night of unbelief;

A new star, like the Magi's gem
Above a blind new Bethlehem,

He lighted up the little way
Of men lost fearfully in clay.

Firefly or foxfire he was not,
But some eternal burning spot,
Some faggot that the gods forgot,

Some alien torch that dropped in place
From bonfires on the fields of space;

With beauty almost blasphemous
He aureoled and haloed us.

And we who had not known before
The white of daisies by a door,
The white of cloud and sycamore,

Knew suddenly the feathered frond
Of angels' wings—and worlds beyond.

Though some men craven with their fear
Shaded their eyes when he grew near.

Some men who did not dread the glow,
Went close and were translucent so,
With souls like hexagons of snow.

For we who once were darkened glass
Thru which men's gazes could not pass,
Each opened and a rainbow was!

The Saturday Review (London) offers a consolation prize for those who had not too much to lose in the recent stock crash:

A GOOD THING

BY ROBERT CHALMERS-HUNT

He tipped a purchase, hunting with the hare
  On inside information (mostly lies).
I think he was a bull or else a bear,
  A man of means and more than ample size.
He talked, till I saw dropping from the skies
  A super-yacht, also a super-car.
He said that "they were bound to have a rise."
  To-day I notice they are down to par.

To be or not to be a millionaire,
  That was the question, with a wild surmise
To plunge into a speculative share,
  Or merely look inordinately wise
As one on whom there were not many flies.
  He offered me a powerful cigar.
I have it still, a consolation prize.
  To-day I notice they are down to par.

I nearly was a man with jaw set square.
  But what are riches without exercise?
I shall not sleep in a director's chair
  And grow each day more puffy at the eyes.
And vintage port I honestly despise
  (The grapes are sour, whatever year they are).
And shares are so much dross, if no one buys.
  To-day I notice they are down to par.

THIS from *The Spectator* (London) sings itself:

THE WIND AND THE CORN

BY FRANK KENDON

The wind across the standing corn,
Upon an August day:—
When you were green, that now are ripe,
I kissed the Maid of May.
She had hawthorn petal shells
On her cap and gown;
But I came over Grasstop hill
And blew the petals down!

In thirty days, or thirty-one,
About the first of June,
When you were ankle-deep and dark
Beneath a growing moon,
I stole softly here and there,
Softly far and near;
In river meadow or Grasstop hill
I could not find my dear.

When you are reaped, that now be ripe,
You will not feel the rain;
But I shall wake with new-year Spring
To find the Maid again.
Cherry petal shells she'll wear
In her morning gown,
And I'll come over Grasstop hill
And shake the petals down—
  Down, down, down again,
  And shake the petals down!

A MEDITATION that will be appreciated by mothers, from *The Nation and Athenæum* (London):

NEW BORN

BY T. STURGE MOORE

All need and no power,
A bud closed in sleep,
That winks the hid flower,
At the world to peep.

"Nearest kin to my food,
Of one blood with my bed,
All that is seems so good
As could never be said.

"I am I, what thou art
O mother, my world—
Conceives not the heart
Round which I am curled.

"Yet soft is this cheek,
Rich too this breast,
To find them so meek
Sets all question at rest."

No need is all power,
O bud furled in sleep,
Whence bliss like blue flower
At the world can peep.

THE meaning here is more spiritual than literal, and can apply to any dangerous lure. In the London *Saturday Review:*

THE WHISPERING SANDS

BY MAY I. E. DOLPHIN

Beyond the waves that ebb and flow
  Off a desolate shore,
There are whispering sands that come and go
  Through a cavernous door.

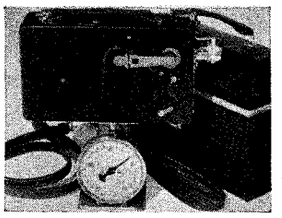
They whisper cruel things and grim
  In a seaman's ear,
Woe to a man if they whisper to him
  And he lingers to hear.

Once in the power of the whispering sands
  He will sorrow in vain,
For the lost way back to those vanished lands
  He will never regain.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

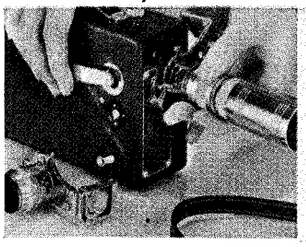
A Wonderful New Movie Camera

THAT TAKES BLACK AND WHITE, KODACOLOR AND TELEPHOTO MOVIES



Weighs only 3 lbs 11½ ozs

Interchangeable Lenses—



A matter of seconds to slip one lens off, another on, the new Model K Ciné-Kodak. Takes *f*.3.5, *f*.1.9, and *f*.4.5 (long-focus).

Half Speed—

Pressing a handy button automatically reduces the speed from 16 exposures per second (normal) to 8 per second. A big advantage in dull light.

YOU'LL call it marvelous . . . nothing less. This new Ciné-Kodak Model K is all you can ask any home movie camera to be . . . yet hardly larger than a novel.

Two features of the new Model K give it this wide range of use . . . interchangeability of lenses, and half-speed operation at the press of a button.

For ordinary use, the *f*.3.5 lens is completely satisfactory. But interchangeable with the *f*.3.5 is the faster, more versatile, *f*.1.9 lens. The *f*.1.9 is required for Kodacolor, home movies in full color.

Still a third lens, fitting the Model K, is the *f*.4.5 long-focus for telephoto effects.

The half-speed feature gives each picture a longer exposure, a great help in overcoming poor light.

The capacity of the Model K is 100 feet, though 50-foot rolls may be used. Its spring motor is crank-wound.

The Model K is finished in beautiful leathers—black, brown, blue and gray—and is sold in a combination carrying case with room for extra film, filter outfit, and long-focus lens. Equipped with *f*.1.9 lens, it weighs only 3 pounds, 11½ ounces.

Your Ciné-Kodak dealer is now showing, in addition to the Model K, the new Model M Ciné-Kodak. Equipped with *f*.3.5 lens only. The lightest camera taking 100 feet of 16 mm. film. It is finished in black only with carrying case to match.

Model K with *f*.3.5 lens is $110, with case . . . with *f*.1.9 lens, $150 with case. Long-focus lens for telephoto effect and Kodacolor Filter are sold as accessories. Model M, with case, is priced at only $75.

Complete outfits — Ciné-Kodak, Kodascope Projector, and Screen —as low as $143. Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.

For Distance—Telephoto Effect

The *f*.4.5 long-focus lens gives a telephoto effect by enlarging the image to three times the usual width and height.

Takes Movies in Full Color—

Model K with *f*.1.9 lens takes Kodacolor movies when used with Kodacolor Filter and Kodacolor Film. As easy to make as black and white.

Ciné-Kodak

MODEL K

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Heat from the Depths Unlikely

COAL DEALERS NEED not lie awake all night worrying about competition from subterranean heat—at least so thinks Prof. T. T. Read, who occupies the chair of mining at Columbia University.

There is heat down underground, but getting it up would be a good deal like getting the gold out of sea-water. It is there, but every dollar's worth would cost several dollars.

Nobody now believes, Professor Read says, that the earth's interior is molten. Still, it is undoubtedly hotter than the surface, and very hot indeed in spots—under volcanoes, for instance. Professor Read thus describes in *The Scientific American* (New York) some of the difficulties in the way of using this heat:

"Of recent years public attention has been stirred, every now and then, by some one's suggestion that since the interior of the earth is very hot, all we have to do is to find a way of bringing the heat to the surface without having to dig and burn coal.

"Why do we believe the interior of the earth is very hot? The distance from the outside of the earth to the center is about 21,000,000 feet, and the deepest hole men have made into it is about 9,350 feet, or about 0.045 per cent. of the whole distance. This hole is Oscar Howard's No. 7 Hathaway well in the Santa Fé Spring Field in California, and it does not get as near the center of the earth as many 'deeps' in the Pacific Ocean.

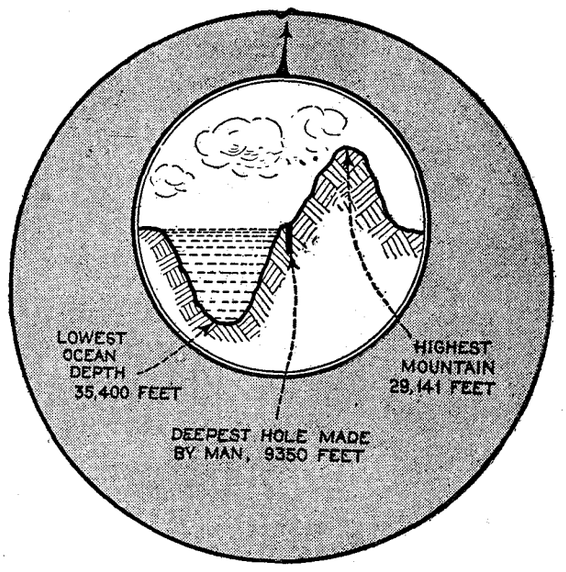
"The highest mountains stick up nearly six miles above mean sea-level, and the deepest holes in the ocean-bed are even deeper, so that the holes that men have been able to make are only about one-quarter as deep as the holes nature has made.

"But men have made lots of holes several thousand feet deep. As you go down in these holes you find the temperature rises. The rate of increase is different in different places. In some it is as much as one degree Fahrenheit for every 60 feet in depth. In South Africa, where there are many deep mines, the rate is only one degree for every 250 feet.

"If the earth was uniformly hot hundreds of millions of years ago, it ought to have cooled down faster near the poles, but we know that there are active volcanoes in Iceland. The only way to get around that is to suppose that relatively recent cracks have let hot material come up from below.

"Explaining the mechanism of a volcano is much more difficult than explaining that of a radio set. The simplest way is to say that volcanoes are local hot spots on the earth's surface, much as a steam radiator is a local hot spot in a room. Nobody believes any longer that the interior of the earth is molten. After all, it doesn't matter just how hot the interior, as it is a good deal hotter than the outside, and everybody can at least agree on that much.

"The next question is, what of it? The people who dream of having Satan for a janitor are pleasantly vague about it. They propose to dig holes anywhere from 5 to 25 times as deep as the deepest artificial holes yet made, and somehow bring the heat up the hole."



Illustrations by courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York)

Earth's Deepest Dent Is Just a Scratch

Here the deepest place in the sea, exaggerated six times, is shown at the top of the outer circle representing the earth.

MAYBE the digging of the hole can be done, admits Professor Read. But a hole five miles deep probably could not be made with present methods and equipment, and no one could guess whether it would cost 5,000,000 or 50,000,000 dollars. We would have to have two holes, one for the water to go down and another for the steam to come up. The next question is, how to connect them at the bottom. Professor Read is not ashamed to say that he doesn't know! He goes on:

"How would we keep the hole open? Everybody knows that in making the tunnels under the North and East rivers, in New York, much engineering skill is required to guard against the pressure forcing the soft materials of the river bottom into the hole that is being made. At these shallow depths the pressures are such that comprest air, cast-iron rings, and concrete are able to cope with them, but when we talk about depths of five miles, we are in a region of immensely greater pressures. From laboratory experiments, Professor Adams, of McGill University, concluded that holes could exist in solid granite at a depth of eleven miles. Whether they could exist at twice that depth is doubtful; where the rock is not solid, much difficulty is experienced in keeping the holes open in ordinary mines.

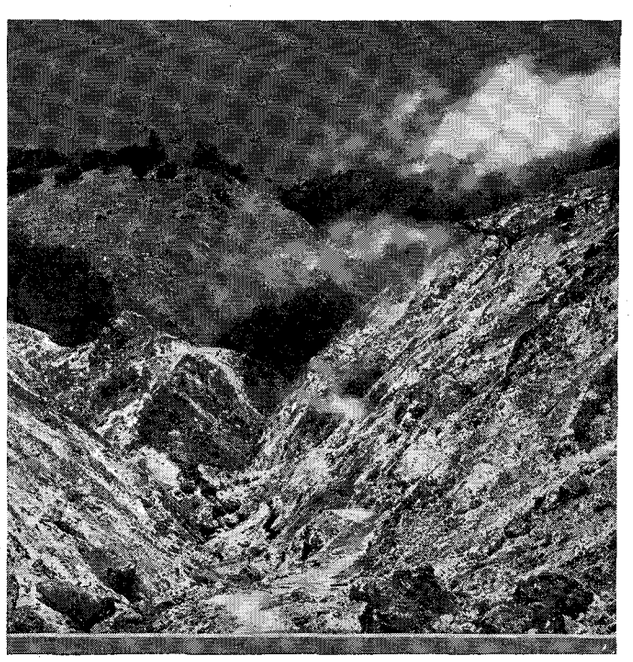
"Finally, raising the pressure raises the boiling point, and at such high pressures and temperatures no one can say whether you would have water or steam.

"Of course it is not necessary that the water should boil at the bottom of the hole, but what we are after is heat, and we should much prefer to bring the heat up in steam.

"Suppose that the rate of temperature is 1 degree Fahrenheit for every 100 feet; the temperature at 26,000 feet would be 320 degrees, or that inside an ordinary steam boiler. After all this trouble and expense, we would have a set-up as practicable as an ordinary cheap coal-fired boiler, with the sole advantage that we would not use any coal in it, if—and there is a big if—we could get the heat out of the rock into the water.

"Rock is, as geologists know, not much better as a conductor of heat than the protective

(*Continued on page 29*)



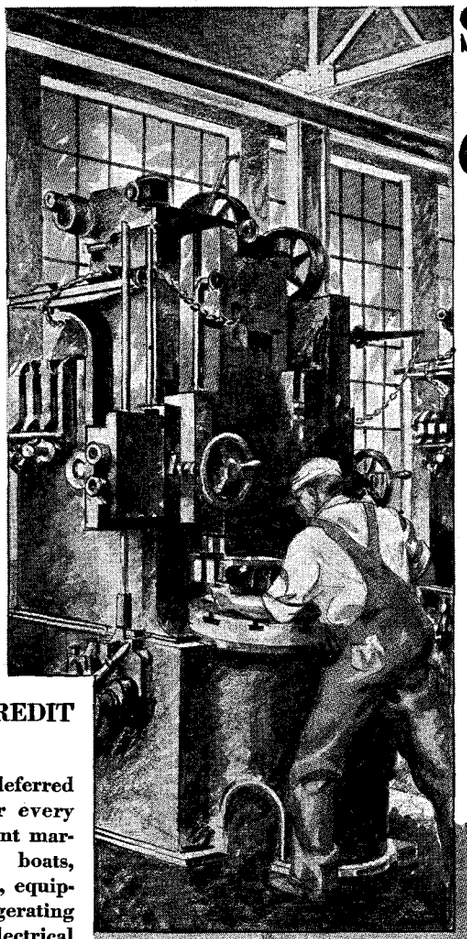
One of the Earth's "Hot Spots"

A scene in Geyser Creek Canyon, California, sixty miles north of San Francisco. Wells drilled here give steam at high pressure.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FINANCING

SINGLE UNITS OR COMPLETE PLANTS



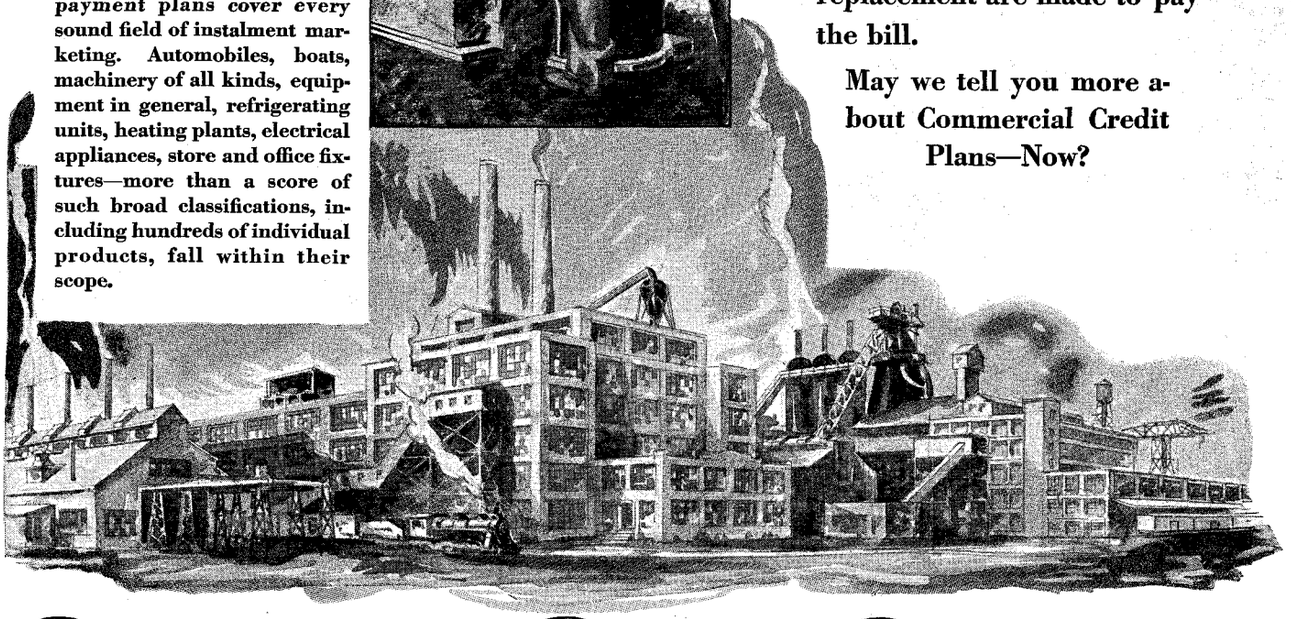
OBSOLETE or worn-out machinery and equipment—even complete plants—can be replaced on Commercial Credit Plans, making it unnecessary to impair working capital in order to modernize.

These plans are but the sound adaptation to industrial needs of an age-old principle—that of deferred payment financing—by which the savings of replacement are made to pay the bill.

May we tell you more about Commercial Credit Plans—Now?

COMMERCIAL CREDIT PLANS

Commercial Credit deferred payment plans cover every sound field of instalment marketing. Automobiles, boats, machinery of all kinds, equipment in general, refrigerating units, heating plants, electrical appliances, store and office fixtures—more than a score of such broad classifications, including hundreds of individual products, fall within their scope.



COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANIES

COMMERCIAL BANKERS

CASH CAPITAL and SURPLUS $58,000,000

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY - - Baltimore
COMMERCIAL CREDIT CORPORATION - New York
COMMERCIAL CREDIT TRUST - - - - - Chicago
COMMERCIAL ACCEPTANCE CO. - - Indianapolis

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY, Inc., New Orleans
COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY - San Francisco
KEMSLEY, MILLBOURN & CO., Ltd. - New York
CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORP., Ltd. - Montreal

MIDWEST COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY, Detroit, Des Moines, Milwaukee, Sioux Falls

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Baltimore

S.P.33

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Take the wheel

and THRILL TO THI

A new kind of straight eight performance is quickening the pulse of motoring America!

That fact is apparent to everyone who has heard the joyous comments of owners of Buick's four new Straight Eights. Or who has paused to consider that more people are purchasing new Buick Eights than any other eight in the world. Or who has seen a new Buick Eight streak silently past, in traffic or on the straightaway.

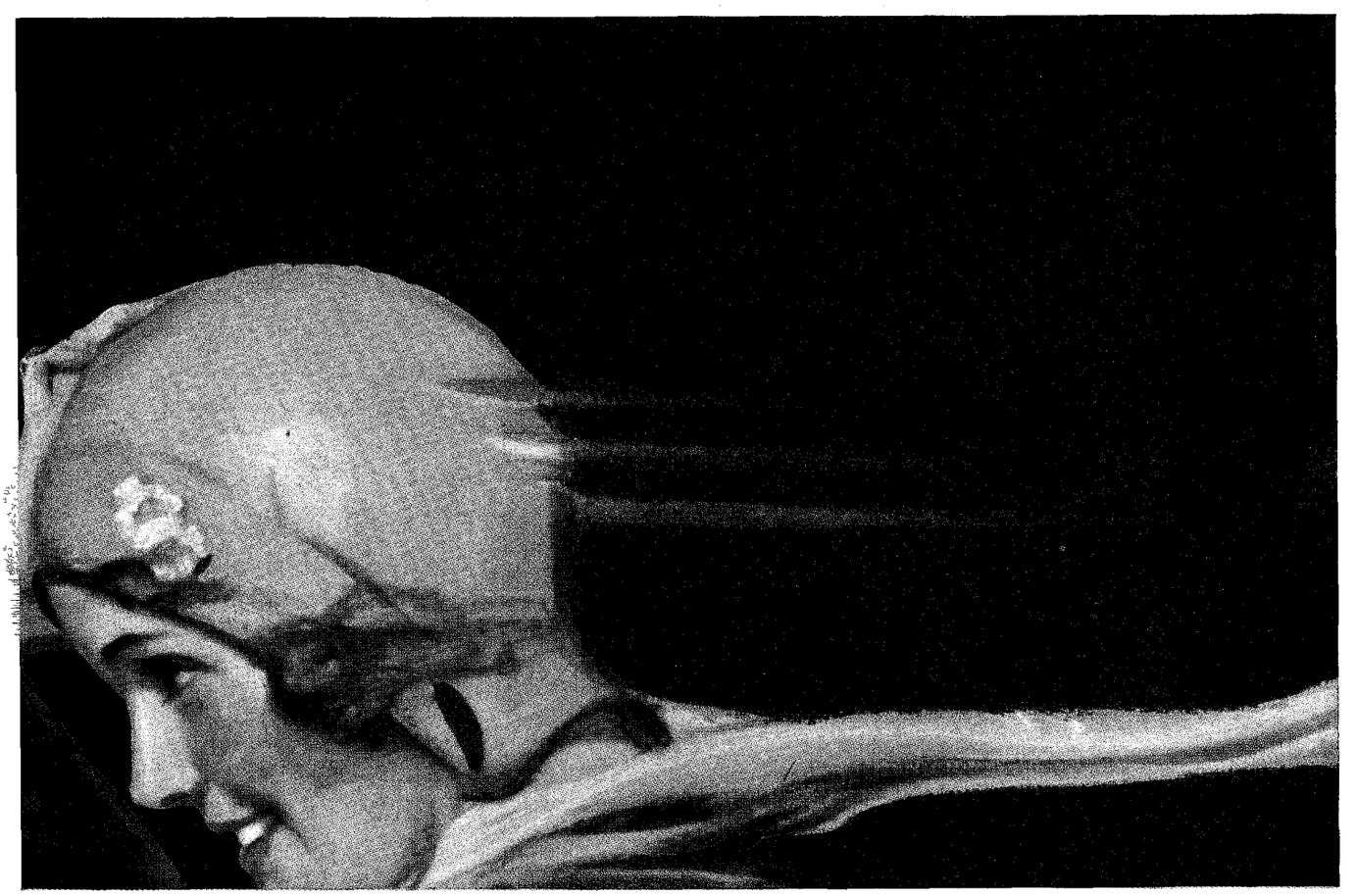
For here is performance like a sword-thrust in its swiftness—performance as advanced and admirable in its field as the new ocean-liner record of crossing the Atlantic in 113 hours—performance that reflects Buick's determination to build, not merely an Eight, but an Eight far surpassing the great Buick Six which won more than twice as many buyers as any other fine car.

Five seconds faster in acceleration from 10 to 60 an hour than any Buick in history! Ten miles an hour faster at maximum speed! Virile new hill-climbing which permits starting at five miles an hour at the bottom of a steep 11.6 per cent grade and attaining a speed of 28 miles an hour at the crest! what is still more impressive i exhilarating ease with which Buick Eight does it all!

The new Valve-in-Head Str Eight Engine spirits you along a plus hour after hour, smoc silently, effortlessly. The fa Syncro-Mesh Transmission, f in no other car at or near Bu price, assures smooth, silent, clash shifting of all gears, a speeds, at the touch of a finger. new Insulated Bodies by Fi skillfully sealed against heat, and noise, reveal marvelous quietness and comfort. And th

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW PERFORMANCE



· car—so soundly built, so per-
ıly balanced—travels with such
ılman steadiness at all speeds that
wheels seem geared to the road.

me, take the wheel! Know the
ill of this car which is winning
most enthusiastic demand ever
orded any eight, by driving it
ırself in traffic, on hills, on the
ightaway. And buy with the
›wledge that your first thrill will
luplicated with sturdy reliability
years to come—because this is
· Eight as Buick Builds It.

ı ı ı

K MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation
ıan Factories: McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont.

FOUR SERIES

STRAIGHT 8

$1025 TO $1095 | $1535 TO $1565

$1285 TO $1355 | $1610 TO $2035

ALL PRICES F.O.B. FACTORY

ALL VALVE-IN-HEAD

YOUR BUICK DEALER INVITES YOU TO DRIVE

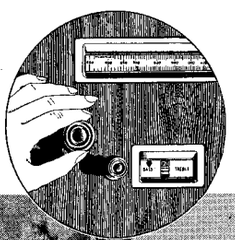
The EIGHT AS BUICK BUILDS IT

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What a difference the TONE SELECTOR *makes in radio reception!*

The Tone Selector, on the control panel of the new General Motors Radio, puts actual choice of tone at your finger tips. Simply turn the arrow on the visual indicator to the right or left to emphasize treble or bass at will!



Illustrated above is the Sheraton—Price $152, less tubes. Other radio models $136 and $172—radio-phonograph models $198 and $270—less tubes.

HOW much more enjoyable radio reception has become since the new General Motors Radio introduced the Tone Selector! For now the radio-listener can emphasize bass or treble, just as he pleases—actually "tuning" reception to suit his taste in music.

Have a demonstration of this remarkable feature of the new General Motors Radio. Learn for yourself what a delightful contribution it is to the enjoyment of radio.

The new General Motors Radio provides not only outstanding excellence in every phase of performance, but extraordinary distinction in appearance as well. Each of the five General Motors radio and radio-phonograph cabinets has been adapted in design from an authentic period style of furniture, and displays the genuine distinction and charm that is characteristic of really fine cabinet-work. So that you can regard these cabinets as permanent possessions, any future chassis or speaker will be designed so as to permit installation in these present cabinets—thus making it possible for you to enjoy the latest developments in radio at the lowest possible cost.

Call on the General Motors Radio dealer in your community to hear and see these fine instruments . . . Any model may be purchased on the liberal GMAC plan of a small initial payment and convenient installments.

GENERAL MOTORS RADIO CORPORATION
DAYTON, OHIO

GM
GENERAL MOTORS
RADIO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(*Continued from page 24*)

coverings on steam-pipes. The heat would have to pass through the rock by conduction, and this rate is exceedingly slow. Engineers naturally hesitate to say that anything can not be done, but they may say they can not imagine any way of doing it, with present knowledge.

"Some one will here say that there must be something wrong somewhere, because he has seen natural steam coming out of the ground in Yellowstone Park. There are many of these local hot spots on the earth's surface, and the scientists do not know how they get that way. There are difficulties in all explanations, and we may here accept the two facts that over most of the earth's surface the rate of increase of temperature as we go down is too slow to offer hope of practically drawing heat from the interior of the earth, and that at some places there are local hot spots at which steam issues at the surface.

"Suppose, then, that we forget about the rest of the earth and concentrate on the hot spots. The steam is not just steam, but contains a good deal of gas and chemicals that make it impracticable to use it directly in a steam-engine, so some of the attempts to utilize it depend on using the 'steam' to heat water and make ordinary steam that can be used in an engine. Add to this the fact that these hot spots are usually at places where there is nobody near by who is a consumer of power, and you arrive at something like the familiar water-power problem of having a source of power, but the cost of harnessing it for utilization 'makes it cost more than power from coal.'"

Disobedient Children

SOMETIMES THEY ARE MENTALLY unsound; but in nine cases out of ten the fault is as much the parent's or the teacher's as theirs.

An animal-trainer knows better than to get angry with his pupils, to give them impossible orders, to try to make them perform when they are tired. Parents and teachers are not always so sensible.

So says a French authority, Dr. Herbeau, writing in *La Victoire* (Paris), basing his article on what he calls the "recent remarkable work" of Dr. G. Robin on the psychiatry of children. Writes Dr. Herbeau:

"Perfect obedience implies not only the execution of the act commanded but also its conscientious, willing completion, free from all rebellious feeling. With the adult, the will may lead to obedience; hence we read in the military regulations: 'Discipline being the chief strength of armies, every superior should be able to count on complete obedience from his subordinates, without hesitation or murmur.' This is factual obedience, sufficient in ordinary life in the results to which it leads. Constrained by the will of others, or by his own, an adult may give the illusion of perfect obedience, when it is nothing of the kind. We can not ask so much of a child, who knows not how to dissimulate, who can scarcely obey from conviction, and who later will obey merely because he has the habit.

"'The child,' says Liber, 'should obey without discussion. He should believe that his parents are always right, that they are never mistaken, and that consequently their commands are sacred.'

"Are there many parents who after conscientious examination can conclude that this is the case?

"There are an infinite number of causes of disobedience, Robin tells us. Let us disregard those that have nothing to do with the child, such as defective commands and errors of judgment on the part of the superior.

"That a child may obey perfectly, he must understand well the order that is given him. It must be capable of execution, and given at the proper time. It is next necessary that the child should be convinced, that is, that his act of obedience should appear profitable to him both in the present and the future, and especially that it shall appear to be of use for somebody or something. Many parents should take lessons from the trainers of horses, dogs, and 'learned' animals. These would tell them that the way to calm a frightened horse is not to punish him before the obstacle, that the way to accustom a dog to the woods is not to force him into an impenetrable thicket, and that the way to accustom any animal to obey an order is not to give him orders when he is manifestly tired and desires only to rest."

A child should behave himself at the table—that is agreed, says the doctor But it may be as painful to him to sit through a long meal as it is to his mother to sit through a bridge game when she is a bad player. We may say, "Behave yourself; you should not go to sleep at the table!" Very true, but one should not go to sleep at a lecture or at the theater—something that even adults do occasionally. To order a tired child to sit up and not to go to sleep when he is sleepy, is an order difficult to execute. He goes on:

"Apart from such instances of unfortunate commands, there are various ways in which a child may disobey. He can disobey by not doing or by doing. The latter is the more serious.

"A child disobeys by not doing something, passively through inertia, or revery, or forgetfulness. Especially does the child strive to gain time; then he will think no more of it, will forget, or will obey only badly or incompletely. This is far from being peculiar to children!

"Or again, disobeying through revery, the child regards the command as an insignificant matter, and he obeys it in greater or less degree without any particular motive, thinking that he may do so or not, as he pleases.

"Or the child may disobey actively, either through a conscious or unconscious feeling of revolt, or by not wishing to obey, or by wishing to disobey, or, finally, by a desire to do just the opposite of what was commanded. Here we find the morbid disobediences, pathological phenomena. 'These children,' says Robin, 'need not orders, but care.'

"The weakling, in particular, disobeys passively. He disobeys through incomprehension or forgetfulness.

"The unstable child disobeys through lack of fixation of what is commanded or forbidden, and of the causes that motivated it. His attention, not fixt, does not lead him as far as an act or a promise.

"The neuropath disobeys by fits and starts, in an actual attack of ill-will, opposition, and negativism. With him, the spirit of contradiction depends not only on the environment, it exists in himself. The child says 'no,' not only to his parents, he says it to himself. He swings between opposite poles—love, hate, cruelty, generosity.

"The pervert is still more complex. He lives, and wants to live, on the edge of established rules. His constitution adapts him badly to the normal conditions of existence. As a child, he is disobedient, a difficult pupil, a thief. Later he is unsociable and finally antisocial.

"In fine, the word 'disobedience' covers too many different things to be exact. Only children that disobey always and everywhere should be considered pathologic. Partial disobedience, limited to the family fireside, is a symptom of poor education, or if the parents are not to blame, of a psychical conflict. Partial disobedience, limited to school life, is a sign of instability; and in many other cases we must look for the cause in antecedents and facts far removed from the petty doings of the present."

Psychoanalyzing the Declaration

A SLIP by the hand of Thomas Jefferson, or whoever actually wrote the text of the Declaration of Independence, discloses to the eye of the psychoanalyst buried thoughts in the mind of the writer at the time, just as Dr. Freud's well-known theories deduce other suppressions or obsessions from slips of the tongue and other apparently accidental lapses, it is asserted by Dr. M. Girsdansky of New York City, in an article with comments by Dr. Freud himself in *American Medicine*. Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York) abstracts it as follows:

"Referring to the previous actions of the English king, one phrase of the Declaration reads, Dr. Girsdansky recalls, 'He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly.' In the original document, its photographs show, the word 'representative' first was written 'represtative,' the missing 'en' having been supplied and marked with a caret after the document was finished and, perhaps, after it was signed. This slip of 'represtative' for representative' is significant, Dr. Girsdansky believes, as indicating the absorbing thoughts of the prospective rebel who was penning the document. 'Repression' by the British Government was in the minds of all. This thought probably peeped out, Dr. Girsdansky and Dr. Freud agree, from the unconscious mind of the writer, and made him leave out, apparently quite by accident, the two letters which converted the word which conscious mind intended to write into a new word, actually meaning less but very like the 'repression' which his unconscious mind was so strongly resenting."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

YOUR children's TEETH..

ARE THEY GETTING THE PROTECTION OF "THE DENTISTS' DENTIFRICE"?

THERE is little need to point out the importance of being careful with the teeth of children.

Dental authorities tell you that fully 85% of all molars, when new, contain tiny surface cracks or fissures—dangerous lodging places for future decay, unless they are kept thoroughly cleaned, and are inspected by your dentist.

For these precious new teeth, there is no finer dentifrice than Forhan's. A dentist compounded it—R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., for many years a specialist in the treatment of pyorrhea. He used only those cleansing ingredients which were mild and safe and pure. He prescribed the strictest rules for its manufacture ever applied to a toothpaste.

But he did more than all this! Into this dentifrice, he put the benefits of a treatment developed in his care of patients—a treatment known and used throughout the dental profession as an aid to the health of the gums.

Yes indeed, children need such a dentifrice.

They need it first of all because it is so safe and mild for cleaning teeth—they need it because the future health of the mouth depends upon keeping gums sound and firm.

Forhan's gently removes the harsh deposits which form on the teeth at the gum line, germ-catching deposits which become a source of irritation. It helps to cleanse the gums themselves. Used with massage at the time of brushing, it brings lively circulation to the gums—tones them up, helps to keep them in the coral glow of health.

Forhan's comes in two sizes, 35¢ and 60¢—just a few cents a tube more than ordinary toothpaste and exceedingly well worth it. Forhan Company, Inc., New York: Forhan's Limited, Montreal.

Any mouth may have pyorrhea
and at forty the odds are
4 out of 5

Forhan's

YOUR TEETH ARE ONLY AS HEALTHY AS YOUR GUMS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How Common Things Work

XXXIII—Hanging Wall-Paper

DIRECTIONS FOR THIS FASCINATING BIT of household work are given by Arthur Wakeling, home workshop editor of *Popular Science Monthly*, in his "Fix it Yourself—Home Repairs Made Easy" (Popular Science Publishing Company, New York).

Paper-hanging, he says, is not hard to do, and any one can learn to hang ordinary paper. Mr. Wakeling writes:

"All whitewash or calcimine should be washed from ceilings and walls that are to be painted or papered. A wide brush or sponge is best for this purpose. Use a solution of 4 ounces of washing-soda and 6 quarts of warm water and then scrape those portions that do not come off with washing.

"Any one with the necessary patience can remove paper, if the walls are thoroughly wet. A simple way is to apply hot water with a brush, sponge, or a garden sprayer.

"Do not hesitate to lay new paper on old if the latter is perfectly tight, but if there is more than one thickness of old paper, it is better to take the old paper off.

"The tools needed for hanging paper are a couple of boards covering a width somewhat greater than the width of the paper to be pasted, and 6 to 7 feet long, to be used for cutting and pasting, or a large wood-top kitchen table. A soft brush for paste, usually 5¾ inches wide or wider, and a 10- or 12-inch short-bristled smoothing brush should be at hand; a whisk is a good substitute for the latter.

"A pair of 12-inch shears will be just the thing. There should be a trimming knife, for which a well-sharpened common paring knife will serve. A plumb bob may be made by tying a weight to the end of a string.

"Dry and clean cloths should always be at hand for wiping paste from the fingers, from woodwork, and from the pasting board, for absolute cleanliness must be observed at every step of the hanging process."

PREPARED paste, which merely requires to be mixed with water according to directions, is the most convenient for the home worker to use, Mr. Wakeling tells us. For light, cheap papers, a thin paste will give good results, he says, but heavy and more expensive papers should be hung with a thicker paste. The more porous and rough the wall, the thicker the paste should be. Paste may be strengthened by adding glue. He goes on:

"Cut a number of strips of the right length and match the figure as you do so, allowing at least 2 or 3-inch leeway. Lay the strips face down on the work-bench. Place the paper about two inches from the edge of the table, draw the top strip toward you until the nearest edge is even with the edge of the table, and apply paste for about 3 feet from one end, brushing over the edges outwardly. Double the paper about 1½ feet from the end and fold the pasted surfaces together, taking care that the edges match exactly on both sides. Pull the strip along until you have an unpasted length on the pasting table and apply paste to another 3-foot length. Lift the paper at the place where the end has been folded over the pasted surface, and fold over the newly pasted section. Repeat this process until the entire strip is pasted and folded.

"Paste the edges by placing the hand under the paper so that the paste will not spot the strip underneath. Wrinkles in wall-paper usually are caused by not allowing the paste to soak sufficiently into the paper, which should be flexible from moisture. The wet brush should never be left lying on the paper.

"Pick up one strip and mount the ladder until the top of the strip can be unfolded and placed an inch or two below the ceiling. Be sure to get the pattern right side up. Swing the paper so that the edge is vertical and press the top of the strip against the wall with your hand or the smoothing brush. Unfold the bottom portion and smooth it down in the same way. Always brush from the outside edge toward the corner and allow the inside edge to turn slightly around in the corner. Brush from the top down. If the strip is found to be slightly out of plumb, lift the paper from the bottom and brush it in place again until it is smooth.

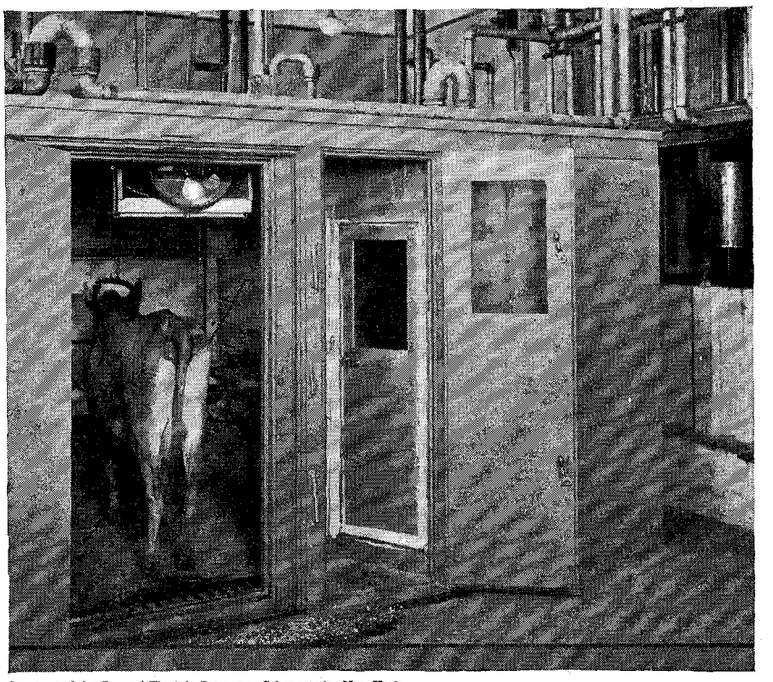
"A strip round a doorway or window must be measured and cut while dry, allowing a slight advantage in size. Paste, fold, and hang. Where the paper laps over the woodwork, scribe a mark by pressing it lightly with the dull side of the point of the shears. Cut to the mark and press the paper back in place.

"After two strips of paper are laid, the joints should be rolled. This will give the paste a chance to set, and it will not be squeezed out.

"Putting paper around openings and corners requires care. In hanging paper on walls, begin in a corner. Work from the light toward the dark side of the room so the lap joints will throw no shadows; butt-jointed paper may be laid in either direction.

"If wrinkles occur, pull the paper away and flatten properly. Paste another length and repeat the procedure, working with the back to the wall. See that the edges overlap so that one edge barely covers the other. When the second sheet has been applied, roll the seam with care.

"Paper-hanging is not hard to do, and any one can learn to hang ordinary paper. However, if expensive or delicately tinted wall-paper is to be hung, an expert should do the work."



Courtesy of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York

Just about Everything Is Analyzed but Bossy's Moo.

A Cow's Efficiency

ELECTRICITY'S latest task is a boon to the dairy industry. In the laboratories of the College of Agriculture, University of California, at Davis, California, there has just been completed a "respiration chamber," in which the efficiency of a cow may be tested electrically. In fact, provisions are made for tests on two cows at one time. Says B. S. Havens in a press bulletin of the General Electric Company (Schenectady, N. Y.):

"The animals are provided with comfortable stalls in air-tight chambers, and are fed, watered, milked, and cleaned under careful laboratory conditions. The feed is weighed, the water is analyzed, and the air in the chambers is cooled and humidified. Attendants who enter the chamber at regular intervals must pass through an air-lock auxiliary chamber to prevent air leakage. The breathing of the animals is measured by an elaborate 'mechanical lung' device called an 'aspirator,' designed and built by Dr. Kleiber, on the staff of the college. A classifier separates the waste products. About the only thing which is not analyzed by this machine is the cow's moo. The respiration chamber is equipped with many interesting scientific instruments. Motors and control devices are used to operate the 'aspirator' and the classifier. Through the use of the equipment, scientists may ascertain what effect, if any, the use of treated water, variation in diet, cooled air or other controllable conditions may have on a cow's efficiency."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

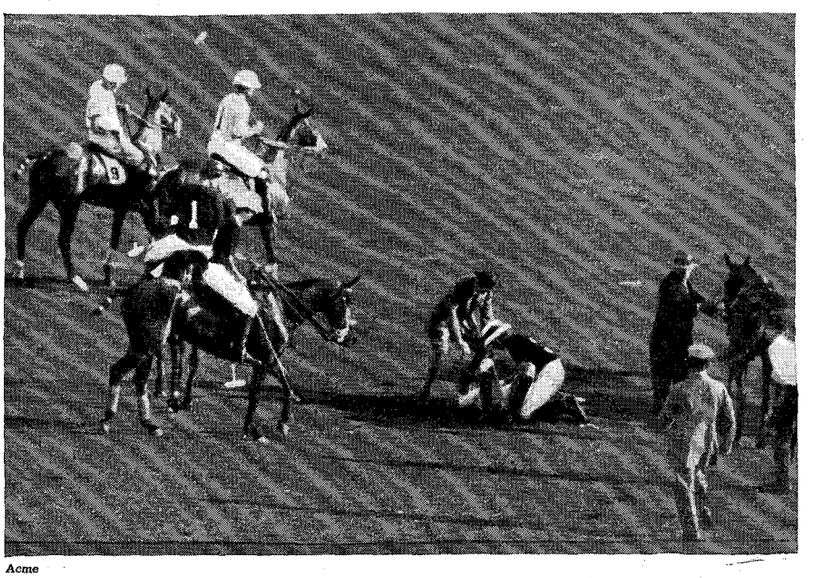
American Kings of the Sport of Kings

THUNDERING DOWN THE FIELD after the ball charged the two horsemen, swinging their mallets, urging on their ponies. Closer and closer they came, riding wildly.

A bad spill seemed certain. More than 40,000 spectators gasped.

Then it came. Hard-riding Briton crashed into hard-riding American, and the American was "thrown hard against the turf, directly in front of the west stand, where his mother sat," as W. O. McGeehan tells us in the New York *Herald Tribune*. "For a moment he was completely stunned. He tried to rise, but was still dizzy. His brother dashed out into the field and waved his arms to signify that there was nothing seriously wrong."

The game young man "sat up and rubbed his head for a few minutes, while his mother came out. She was immediately reassured," for Winston Guest of the American polo team, playing in the recent international matches, "got up and proceeded to look for his mount, Delysia, which was waiting near by. It seemed that the horse suffered worse than the rider, for a new mount was brought in, and Guest rode into action again."



Acme

Winston Guest Unhorsed on the Field of Honor

Victim of a collision with Captain Roark, of the British team, who is bending over him, while the referee also aids.

Thus, in the fifth period, the second and deciding game went forward, with no one, apparently, much the worse for the collision between Guest, the American, and Capt. C. T. I. Roark, of the British team.

Great Britain was ahead then, but the Americans, fighting hard, turned the tide and won the match and the International Polo Cup 14 to 9 at Meadowbrook, Long Island. A few days earlier they had won the first game 10 to 5.

Eric Pedley, E. A. S. Hopping, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Guest represented America. Gerald Balding, Lewis Lacey, Captain Roark, and Lieut. Humphrey Guinness were the British players.

Approximately 40,000 persons—not only the wealthy, who are traditionally associated with polo, but the public as well—attended the matches.

THEY came, as Dick Williams writes in the New York *World*, "from all the variegated walks of this American community life of ours, and, as usual, they exprest their glee in all the manners known to the American composition, from the throaty 'Bravo!' of the Long Island débutante to the 'Ee-yah!' of the wide-sombreroed Texan who sat in the center of the west stand and upset the decorum thereof ever and anon with his delighted shrieks."

For polo has been made safe for democracy, so everybody is saying, and this goes for spectators and players both. In short, polo is being hailed as a future American and democratic sport. The brilliant play of Eric Pedley is proof enough to the New York *Telegram*, which tells us:

From the beginning of international competition the American team has been more exclusive than any college fraternity, more exclusive than the Social Register, more exclusive than aristocracy itself.

Almost without exception the four men who have ridden out against the British in all of the contests of the past have been members of the exclusive Long Island circles. Foxhall Keene, Harry Payne Whitney, the Waterbury brothers, the Cowdins, Milburns and Hitchcocks, all fathers and sons—these have comprised the nobility of the mallet.

Yet outsiders were not barred alone by tight-drawn social barriers but also by the sheer fact that the Long Island players possest the wealth and the leisure to finance their costly sport and to become highly proficient in it by continuous playing.

It was, in fact, the indispensable skill of Pedley which finally brought him through the social barrier of the Long Island coterie and won for him this year the place which he had missed in 1927 from lack of adaptability to the drastic requirements of team play—high-goal man among less proficient players, he had become a pronounced individualist.

Close behind Pedley this year came, besides his fellow Californian, Boeseke, an eight-goal man—the swashbuckling and colorful Texan, Rube Williams—and Williams's equally able comrade, Cecil Smith, both prospectively eight-goal players. The hard-riding ex-cowboys, after wearing off the rough edges of individualism in favor of the amenities of cooperation, will doubtless be ready to carry another section of the nation into international play in another year.

AND so the old Long Island coterie "which has done such magnificent work in the half-century past is giving way to outsiders—as much from hospitality to skill as from the irresistible pressure of that skill," *The Telegram* observes, continuing:

Indeed, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., the czar of the selection committee, this year made room for Pedley in preference to his own bosom friend, Averell Harriman.

In the final analysis, America's international polo team is destined to become national, because polo is becoming national. In 1927 the United States Polo Association listed but twenty-one players with a rating of six goals or more. This year the list numbers forty six-goalers or better.

Next year the forty may be fifty, and a few years hence one hundred. From this will nationalization of American polo come.

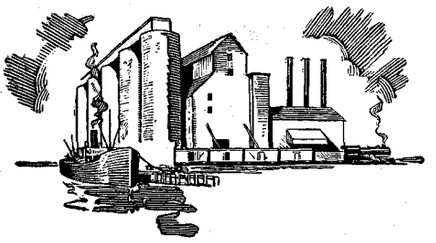
For a time, during the first half of the match, it appeared that the British might give the Americans a battle, the account continues:

Roark and Lacey were riding quite recklessly, and they were hitting, and that long young man named Humphrey Guinness was camping on Eric Pedley's coat tails and making him like it.

In fact, the California Comet couldn't seem to get himself unsnarled from those long Guinness legs and arms, and was pretty much of a fifth wheel during the first three or four chukkers.

So annoying, indeed, was the behavior of Mr. Guinness and Messrs. Lacey and Roark that the Americans barely were able to get into the ten-minute rest period between the fourth and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

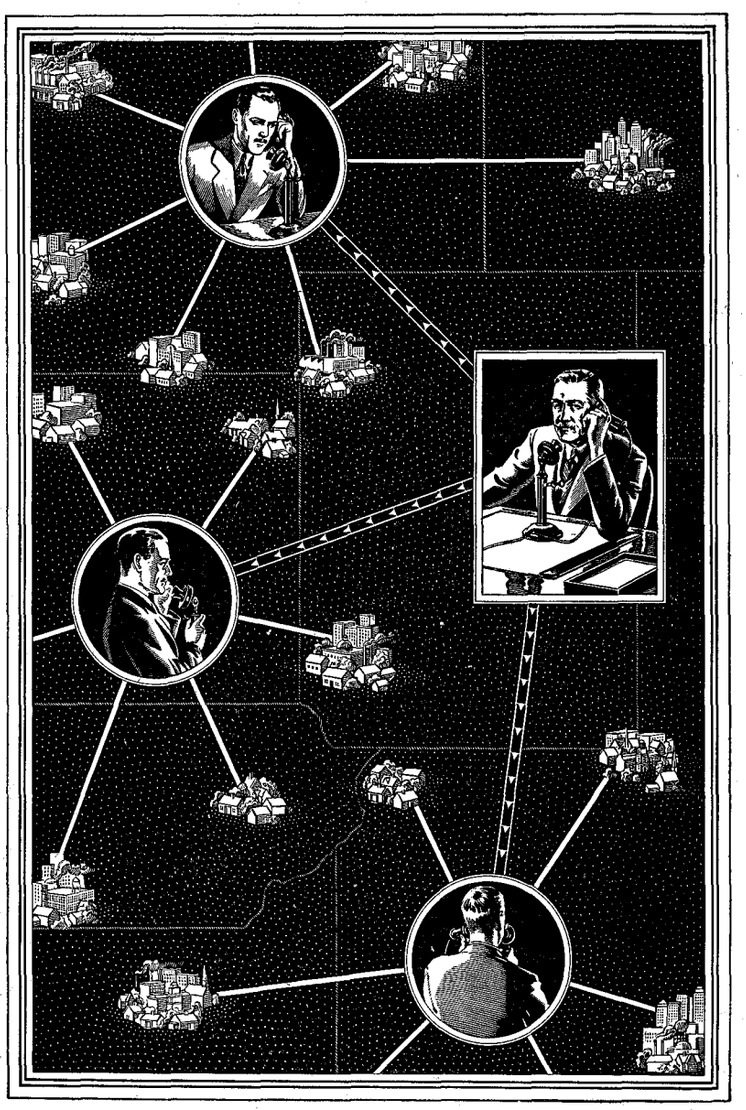


Developing Business by Telephoning customers from Key Towns

THE Key Town Plan of telephoning is so flexible that it will fit practically any sales program. A building materials company needs to keep in close touch with customers over a wide area in four Western states. Its salesmen visit certain key cities in person and telephone those nearby. In this way, they can contact each customer more frequently and at less expense. Learn beforehand of new building projects. Handle orders more promptly. Communicate with the home office on new developments accurately and without delay.

A rubber footwear company co-ordinates its Key Town activities with the weather. Representatives maintain close contact with customers regularly in person. Then when stormy weather breaks, they immediately telephone, using Sequence Calling Lists to put the calls through in quick succession. The result is a rush of orders.

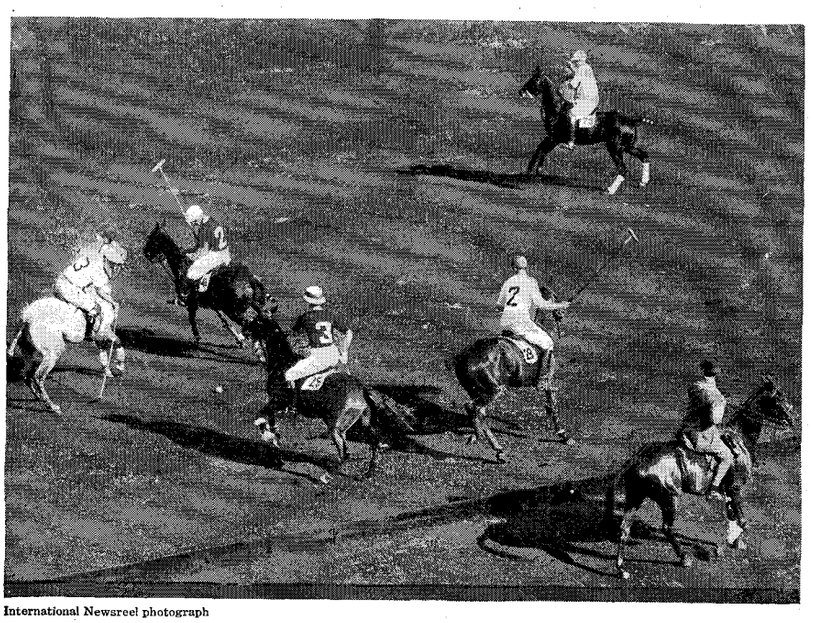
The Key Town Plan can be custom-fitted to your business. The local Bell Business Office will gladly have a representative show you how it will build business and cut selling costs. Telephoning is inexpensive. Typical station-to-station day rates: Philadelphia to New York, 50c. Chicago to Seattle, $6.50. Atlanta to St. Louis, $1.95. For all inter-city business, the telephone is *Quick . . . Effective . . . Convenient.*



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fifth chukkers with a lead. The score was 6 and 4 at this point, but it might as well have been the other way. Certainly Tommy Hitchcock and his henchmen hadn't played much better polo than the visitors, if any, whereas the Britons had outdone themselves at points where supereffort was needed and seemed determined to come up with even more irritating arguments.

Then the old class began to tell. The Americans started hitting that ball with that driving force that makes American polo several goals better than British, or any other, indoors or out, winter or summer.



International Newsreel photograph

When Hoofs Thundered and Mallets Clashed

Guest began banging those thumping long whacks of his down the center of the field, and Earl Hopping, who should shadow-box five or six rounds before every polo match as Jack Dempsey did in his ring doings, began to get warmed up and go to work.

Also Eric Pedley's ponies showed their superior stamina, and the California star began to ride away from Guinness when goals were needed, just as the other three Americans began to win those long and deciding races downfield after Guest's marathon punches.

From that point on, it became more or less of a massacre. The Americans reached their peak in the sixth period when they batted in four goals, and in the final period they did almost as well with three. They let down a bit in the seventh, probably to catch a little wind, and in that bracket Pat Roark added another goal to the British total when he slipt away from Hopping while that young man was engaged in enjoying himself at the scoring end of the field.

As is likely to be the case with polo, all was not beer and skittles. There was a little bit of pathos injected into the afternoon when Pat Roark's brown mare, Joy Bells, one of the best of the British string, snapt a bone in the lower right front leg and had to be led off the field.

WE must not forget the silent players who contributed so much to the occasion—the gallant ponies that bore their riders to victory and were indispensable in the process. As James Roach remarks in *The World:*

> A cheer for Hitchcock, for Pedley, for Hopping, for Guest. America has won again—in the eighth successive game and the fourth series in a row—and another glorious chapter has been written into the pages of International Polo Challenge Cup history.
>
> Yes, all praise to the four fighting Americanos. They deserve all the credit they can be given, but while you're handing out the compliments, save a few for the ponies. Don't overlook their part in the victory.
>
> They really did as much as the men to save the day and make polo's most prized bit of silverware safe once again for democracy. Four of them—and this definitely is not overstatement of the facts—brought about the turning-point in the game, and carried their riders off the byway of probable defeat to the highway of certain triumph.

The turning-point was the sixth period.

Britain was ahead at the time, holding a one-goal advantage, with the count 7 to 6. It was then either team's game. The men from overseas, with a stubborn defense and a courageous attack, had led for most of the way. Twice the Americans had been forced to come from behind to tie it up, at 3—3 and again at 5—5, and the outlook for them was not any too bright.

But then, as the sixth got under way, Hitchcock rode out on Katrina, Guest on Sunbeam, Hopping on Misterio, and Pedley on Citroen—and there was where the tide that had been ebbing started to flow, where the Americans who had been trailing started to go.

These four American ponies were some of the best in the American string, and they were quick to show their superiority over their British cousins.

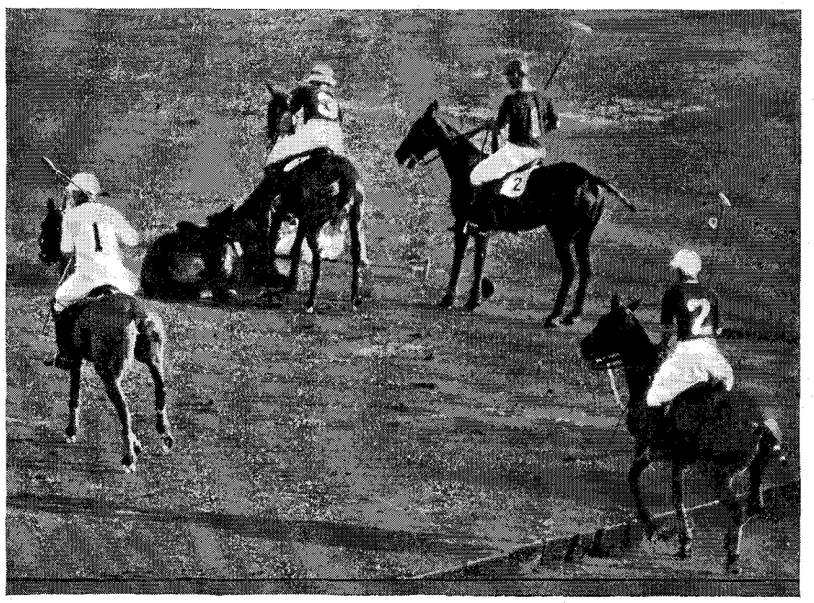
Misterio, going away like the wind, carried Hopping to the first score. With a four-legged chunk of lightning under him, Earle took the ball at the west side boards, sped away upfield with it, and, with no one able to catch him, scored. That evened the tally once again.

The Americans were surging to the attack, beating back the British defense, and keeping the play in enemy territory.

Pedley and Citroen, J. Cheever Cowdin's pony that went for $10,000 at the auction last month, made goal No. 2. Citroen carried the California ace of the mallet up into the zone where goals are made, and once there, clear of the pack, Pedley sizzled the ball in, lofting it between the uprights. That point put America out front, never to be headed again during the game.

AND, describing the democratic and highly mixed make-up of the audience, Mr. Williams tells us in *The World:*

> It has become a custom of polo for the working folk to get on their best bib-and-tucker, make their way to the blue stadium out in the middleland flats of Long Island, and give themselves over to a day of unbridled enjoyment of what the other half does.
>
> There was no lack of that sort of thing yesterday, and the east stand, which appears to be reserved for the folk who are satisfied with one bath a day and a couple of pairs of shoes during the summer months, fairly bulged with its weight of *hoi polloi.*



Acme

Another View of Guest's Cropper—Just After the Shock

His horse is still prone, while he himself, stunned by the collision, may be seen through the legs of Roark's mount.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUILDING THE FORTRESSES OF HEALTH

One of a series of messages by Parke, Davis & Company, telling how the worker in medical science, your physician, and the maker of medicines are surrounding you with stronger health defenses year by year.

To the world—a great physician
To the child—a beloved goblin

"There would be a little tap low on the door, which would be pushed open and a crouching figure playing goblin would come in, and in a high-pitched voice would ask if the fairy godmother was at home. Instantly the sickroom was turned into a fairyland, and in fairy language he would talk about the flowers, the birds, and the dolls who sat at the foot of the bed . . ."

This vivid word-picture of Sir William Osler's visit to a sick child, so delicately drawn by the little patient's mother, typifies that human sympathy with which the understanding physician tempers his professional relations.

Who can say how many men and women, boys and girls, have been heartened to meet the challenge of illness by the cheering words of the physician?

Yet behind his smiling eyes a keenly serious mind is at work — observing, analyzing. The stethoscope which signals the condition of heart and lungs, the tiny light with which he searches ears and nose and throat, are but the material tools that help him to determine the proper course of action.

From the day in 1874, when, at the age of 25 Dr. Osler became a member of the medical faculty at McGill University, his influence upon the training of physicians spread throughout the world. His personal leadership and brilliant teaching at the University of Pennsylvania, at Johns Hopkins and at Oxford went far to imbue the profession with a new scientific spirit.

The torch of leadership

During the span of Osler's life, not only did physicians progress both in skill and in knowledge, but the discovery of new medicines enabled them to forestall suffering and relieve pain as never before in all history.

This epochal period saw the birth and early development of Parke, Davis & Company—an institution that grew from the compounding room of a small drug store in 1866 to a world-wide organization with manufacturing laboratories on four continents. Parke-Davis scientists have made many notable discoveries in the field of medical research and are constantly working toward the even greater triumphs which the future seems to hold.

Parke-Davis Products

for your everyday needs

Here are a few Parke-Davis preparations for your personal use, made with the same exacting care which marks the manufacture of Parke-Davis medicines:

Milk of Magnesia
Mineral Oil (Heavy)
Hydrogen Peroxide
Standardized Cod-Liver Oil
Neko (Germicidal Soap)
Shaving Cream
Euthymol Tooth Paste

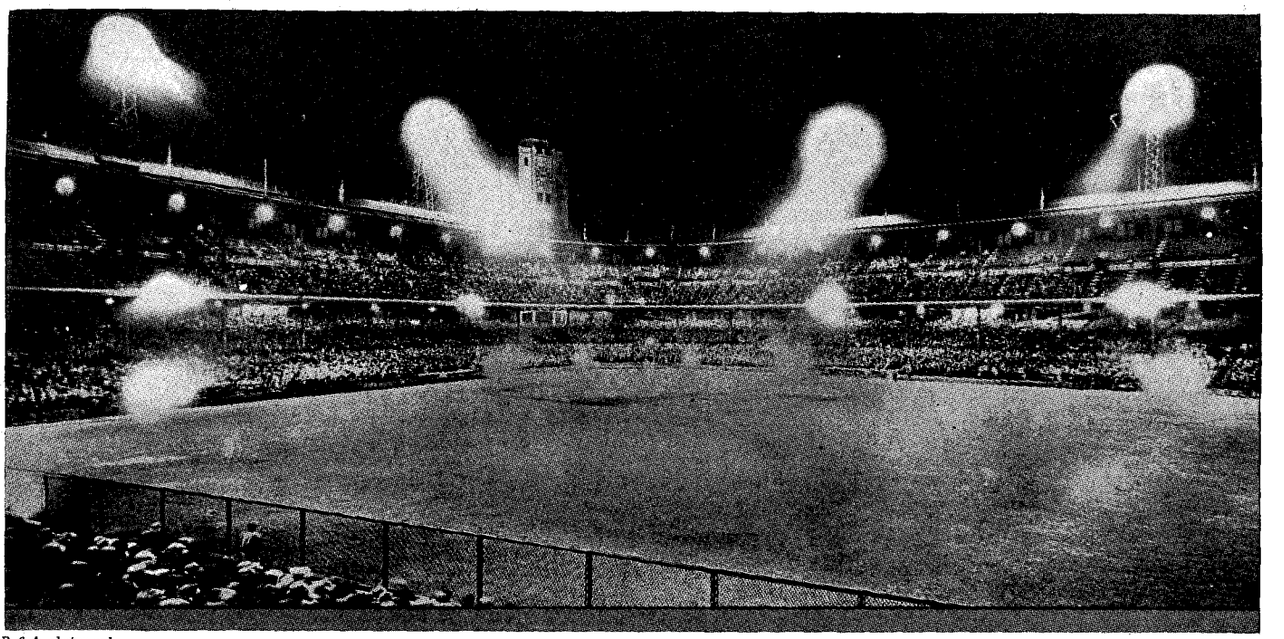
Ask your druggist for Parke-Davis Products

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN • WALKERVILLE, ONT.

The world's largest makers of pharmaceutical and biological products

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



P & A. photograph

Swatting the Leather Under Forty-Million Candle-Power, Supplied by 144 Flood Lights, at Los Angeles

More Light on Night Baseball

TWO FAST DOUBLE PLAYS were turned in by the Orioles, "while the Phils bobbed up with another. Vince Barton galloped around in right field as easily and with the same assurance so well known when Old Sol is in control. McGowan, in center, had two chances that required fast judgment and plenty of footwork, but he was there when the ball came down.

"Many had an idea that the game would be secondary in interest to discovering what this new 'sun-dodgers' stuff was like. But after Hauser lifted his skier out of sight and sent the locals into a 4-3 lead in the fourth, most of the fans forgot that they should be at home perched in front of the radio. A baseball war was on.

"Taken all around," C. M. Gibbs concludes in the Baltimore *Sun*, "this night baseball should prove to be quite an institution before long, providing, of course, the mosquitoes do not find out about it."

Mr. Gibbs is describing the floodlight début on the home grounds of the Baltimore Orioles, in a game against the Phillies. And the story of the play doesn't make it seem so very different from the daylight kind, does it?

LAST spring, our readers will recall, THE DIGEST discust this new development on the diamond, with special reference to a game between Des Moines and Wichita, in the Western League. Baseball men from Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois were favorably imprest. Since then the game has spread rapidly, as F. C. Lane tells us in *The Baseball Magazine*, writing under the title, "The Romance of Night Baseball":

From a small beginning in the Prairie States beyond the Mississippi, night baseball has spread like a veritable conflagration.

It leapt from circuit to circuit, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

At Jersey City, across the Hudson from New York, it has secured a foothold in the powerful International League. Newark has followed suit. At Buffalo the current generated by Niagara serves to light up the pitcher's mound and the batter's box. At Wrigley Field, the most spacious and costly ball park on the Pacific coast, enormous electric generators now vie with the lights of Hollywood.

Beyond a doubt, night baseball is sweeping throughout the vast organization of minor-league baseball.

When THE DIGEST first took up the subject the theory had been advanced that more people would go to night games, especially in smaller cities where many fans can not leave their jobs to go to afternoon games. This factor is still emphasized in most discussions of the subject.

Recently we have received several letters which indicate that night baseball is established in regions which have so far received little notice.

From Arlington, California, Dr. F. S. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern California Night Ball Association, writes that for five years a version of baseball played at night has been popular in southern California cities outside of Los Angeles. Quoting from his letter:

Probably several hundred thousand people follow this game. It is a compromise between an old game known as "indoor" and baseball. Wherever played it is the reigning sport.

SPEED (a game has been played in an hour and fifteen minutes), and the fact that contests are held at a time when a maximum number of people can attend, have made this sport popular, according to Dr. Smith, who tells us that the association includes two leagues with the following membership:

American—Pomona, Ontario, Riverside, Arlington, Corona, Colton, and Redlands.

National—Whittier, La Habra, Anaheim, Santa Ana, Garden Grove, Olive, Orange, Long Beach, Fullerton, and Huntington Beach.

Less Barnard, writing from Tucson, Arizona, chides us for slighting his home town, Independence, Kansas, where, he assures us, the first night game in organized baseball was played, against Muskogee, Oklahoma.

And, finally, L. E. Foster, Executive Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce in Jackson, Mississippi, relates the success of night baseball there, sending us clippings describing a game between the Jackson and El Dorado teams of the Cotton States League.

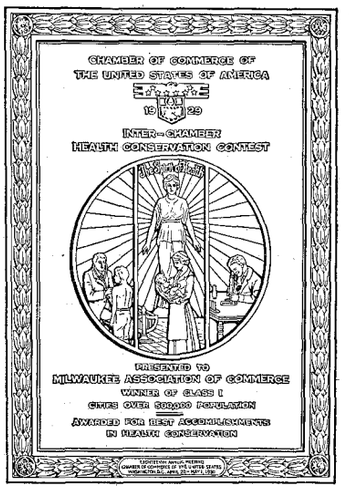
All this would seem to indicate success. But is the night game a permanent addition to the national pastime, or only a passing fad? The New York *World* seems to be in no doubt, telling us that it has been "speculating as to what new excitement will be injected into baseball to take the place of the home run, now

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Business is Business"

SOME years ago it was thought that Big Business had to be hard-hearted in order to be successful. Today, people know better and employers have learned that they get more faithful service and are more successful if their employees are contented and healthy.

Today we take comfort in the assurance that medical and health scientists, philanthropists and humanitarians have the solid backing and support of the biggest business men in the country. And, modestly, Big Business gives as its reason for lending its powerful, invaluable support—"business is business."



Sketched from Bronze Plaque Awarded to

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS

in the Inter-Chamber Health Conservation Contest held under the auspices of

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN . Cities more than 500,000	CLASS 1
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK . . Cities 100,000 to 500,000	CLASS 2
EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY Cities 50,000 to 100,000	CLASS 3
WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK . Cities 20,000 to 50,000	CLASS 4
SIDNEY, OHIO . . . . . Cities under 20,000	CLASS 5

Cities which have promoted and are promoting far-sighted health programs are reaping rich rewards. Their citizens are happier and their cities offer attractions to new industries and to people of wealth and leisure.

When the Chamber of Commerce of the United States offered prizes last year to cities which would do most to improve health and sanitary conditions, 140 cities entered the National Health Conservation contest. This year it is expected that a larger number will compete for the Bronze Awards.

Statisticians estimate that there is an annual loss in the United States of billions of dollars due to the needless loss of lives. When these lives of valuable workers are sacrificed, their families suffer and the cities in which they live are made poorer.

If you live in a city which wants to reduce its death-rate, your city's business organization (Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade) may obtain the active co-operation of America's greatest business organization, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Last year health experts visited 80 of the cities which entered the National Health Conservation Contest. Your community may obtain the advice of such expert health counsel as may be needed, free of charge. A trained health expert will visit your city and search for danger spots. He will make recommendations for a constructive health improvement program which you can help to carry out.

For full information regarding health programs and the National Health Conservation Contest, the Secretary of your Chamber of Commerce or other similar body should address the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America at Washington, D. C.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT
ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(*Continued from page 36*)

giving signs of being played out, and to bring some novelty to a rite that has become somewhat standardized and thus somewhat tedious." This comment continues, with some more quotations from the already cited article in the Baltimore *Sun:*

Unless we are greatly mistaken, the answer to this query will take the form of exhibitions at night.

This innovation, tried out in a number of places already, has now been introduced at Baltimore, in a game between the Orioles and the Phillies, with Governor Ritchie, a brass band and a crowd of 12,000 fans, a great turnout for Baltimore, on hand to give it a stylish send-off. And what is more important, it has begot an intelligible account of what such a show is like.

"It is safe to say that a majority of the 12,000 fans who turned out," writes C. M. Gibbs in *The Baltimore Sun*, "attended the game with the expectancy of witnessing some synthetic baseball. What they saw was a real battle that went along for ten innings, with the Phils finally winning out by a score of 9 to 6.

"The lighting of the park was surprizingly good.

"Every inch of the field was plainly visible.

"Fly balls, no matter how high, could be followed as they wended their course either into safe spots or into the hands of the gardeners. Real baseball was uncovered from start to finish—in fact, a new era in the game was forecast both by the size of the crowd and especially by the brand of the national pastime turned out. There was no hesitancy by the players on either ground or fly balls."

From that you can use your own judgment.

That line about "a new era in the game" might be worth remembering a year or so from now. If the games come to be played at night, there ought to be a sharp drop in the mortality of office-boys' grandmothers.

MR. LANE, in his *Baseball Magazine* article, is inclined to be more judicial. He has interviewed more than a dozen baseball men—owners, managers, and players, and, commenting on their opinions, he says:

Owners' opinions are interesting, and in so far as they are the opinions of baseball experts, instructive as well.

Players' opinions are much more biased. The player, by nature, is conservative. He resents change. Night baseball is a drastic and far-reaching change. The player feels the effect of this change more than any one else. He is entitled to bluster and to complain.

Up to date, the public has set the seal of hearty approval upon night baseball.

The play of powerful electric generators upon the field makes it possible to play a fast and reasonably accurate game. From the evidence it appears that batting is actually stimulated by the divergent rays of light. Fielding, particularly of grounders, is made somewhat more difficult, due to the confused shadows. The pitcher's lot becomes extra hazardous, due to the difficulty of judging a hard-hit ball directly at him. Net result, improved batting, some fielding handicaps.

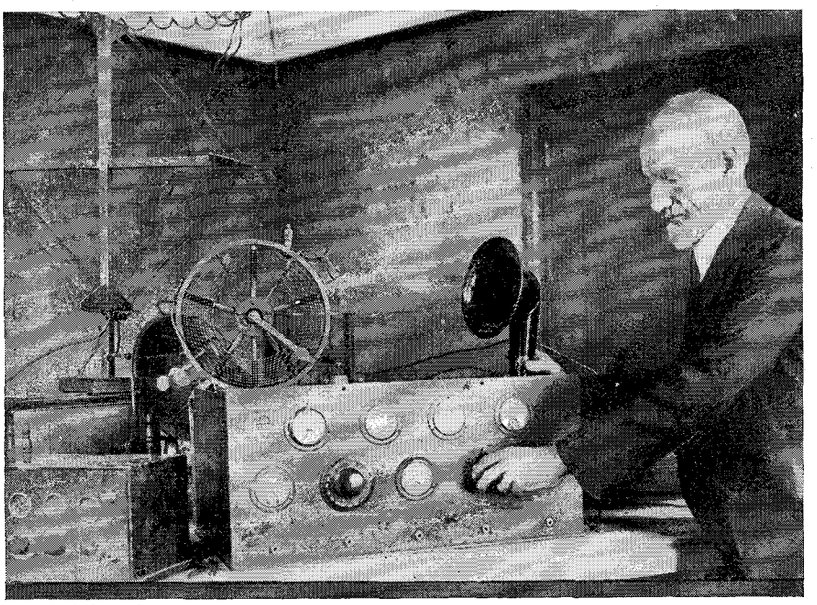
Many players object to night baseball for two well-defined reasons. In the first place, they think, whether correctly or not, that the glare of the lights is bad for their eyes. In the second place, they find the late hours a training handicap. Night baseball, from the player's view-point, is strictly a night rather than an evening occupation. As one player put it, "you never know when to eat."

Sykes Sells Sunshine, Say Shrewd Sport Satraps

THE CLOUDS FOLLOW HIM like pet lambs. Nay, the earth's magnetic field, avers one writer facetiously, fairly eats out of his hand.

And yet to the outer eye he is a slight and unimposing person, with a sunburned bald head, sad eyes, and a gentle voice—when you don't argue with him or throw any doubt on his control over the contents of the sky.

Far be it from THE DIGEST to dispute the weather-making prowess of Dr. G. A. I. M. Sykes, who actually prevailed upon the hard-headed millionaire sponsors of the Belmont Park racetrack, Long Island, to contract with him at $1,000 a day, with an extra $1,500 on the Saturday, to "push dem clouds away." Dr. Sykes and his curious array of instruments may have all the power that he claims, for all we know, and he may have richly earned the $7,500 or more that he received for a week's cloud-pushing.



International Newsreel

How Dr. Sykes Calls the Clouds or Scares 'Em Away.

Surely "he must be the champion salesman of the country," muses the New York *World* "so good a salesman, in fact, that he could probably sell Brooklyn Bridge without even getting up a sweat."

On first reading of his contract with the Belmont Park officials, *The World* had been skeptical. "We found it incredible that grown men, in an age that has rejected sorcery, alchemy and all kindred arts and sciences, should be paying anybody to make fair weather. Yet such turns out to be the fact. The status of Dr. Sykes has been verified by the park officials, and the papers tell of his score."

WITHOUT the touching faith of the racing magnates, this story wouldn't be news. It would be just another rainmaker from good old Hoboken. Dr. Sykes believes that the earth is flat, "with the North Pole as its center and the so-called South Pole merely a frontier point on a plane to infinity," and he guesses that the sun is about 3,300 miles away.

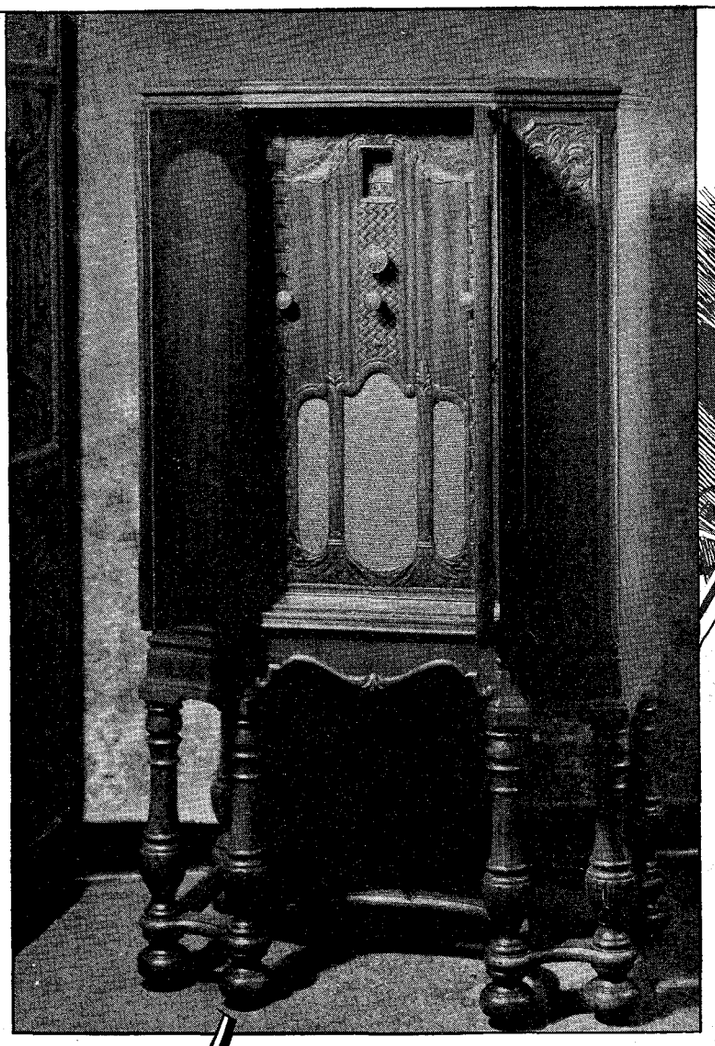
A New York *Sun* writer has discovered that the gentle cloud-juggler is "the same Dr. Sykes who eighteen months ago announced that the 'World Order of Zarathustra' had been formed to wage relentless war against intolerance, Prohibition, vivisection, internationalism, free love, meat-eating, and the pernicious habit of leaving dead bodies about in the rain." Furthermore:

He feels very strongly on the subject of rain, so now he's gone in for weather control in a big way.

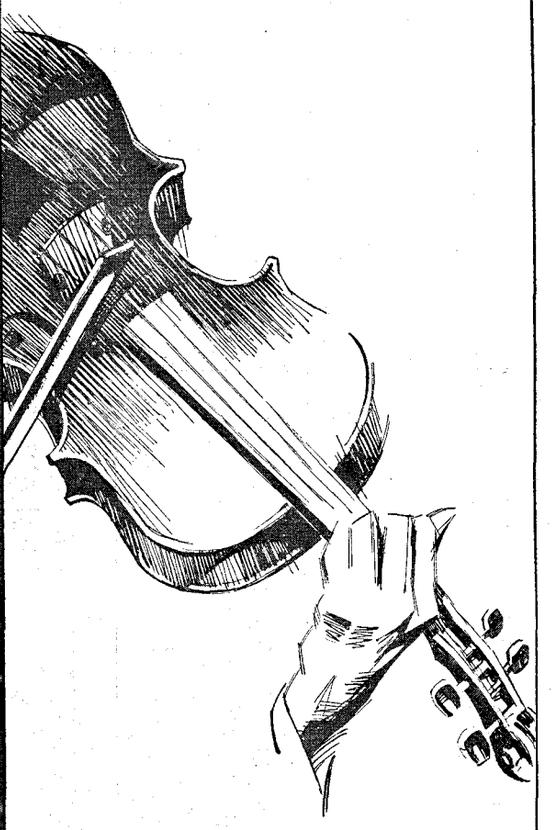
Dr. Sykes—the title comes from being a minister of Zoroastrianism—knows it will rain on Monday. He's absolutely sure about that, for just to show he can deliver the goods, he has promised John J. Coakley, secretary and treasurer of the Westchester Racing Association, that he will make it rain at Belmont Park on Monday. [But he didn't!] And Mr. Coakley believes him. Even Joseph E. Widener, sportsman and art patron, who is head of the association, believes Dr. Sykes has

(*Continued on page 40*)

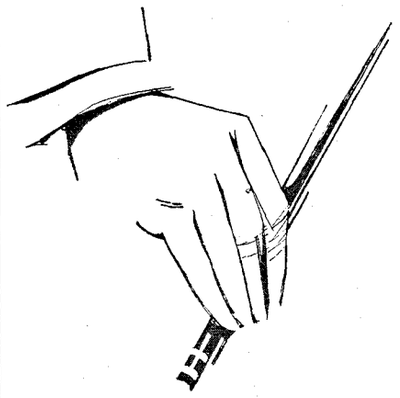
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



No. 12 Grand Console. 10 tubes. Automatic Volume Control with Silent Visual Tuning eliminates nerve-racking blasts of programs and background noises while tuning. Uniform volume maintained automatically, with practical elimination of the effects of fading. Provision for future connection of Electrical Remote Control. Solid walnut. Price, less tubes, East of Rockies **$355**



As with a STRADIVARIUS *so with a* STROMBERG-CARLSON



THE owner of a Stradivarius if asked whether he owns a *violin* will say with pride, "I own a Stradivarius." And—a Stromberg-Carlson owner, if asked whether he owns a *radio* will say, with equal pride, "I own a Stromberg-Carlson."

The reason for this pride is, that each instrument embodies those qualities, which from time immemorial, mankind, the music loving, has treasured most. Richly resonant tone . . . . exquisite outward form . . . . evident love of craftsmanship . . . . time defying staunchness . . . . due to seeking out only those materials fine enough on which to lavish care.

In violins, there has never been anything finer than a Stradivarius. In radio—"There Is Nothing Finer Than a Stromberg-Carlson."

The Stromberg-Carlson Hour Monday Evenings in a Coast-to-Coast Broadcast over the N. B. C. Blue Network and Associated Stations.

Stromberg-Carlson unsurpassed quality Receivers range in price from $155 to $369. The Multi-Record Radio, $645. (Prices, less tubes, East of Rockies). They may be purchased with moderate down payment out of income at only a nominal finance cost.

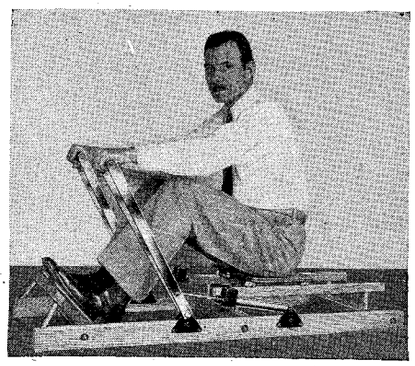
STROMBERG-CARLSON TELEPHONE MFG. CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

1894 **Stromberg-Carlson** 1930

MAKERS OF VOICE TRANSMISSION AND VOICE RECEPTION APPARATUS FOR MORE THAN THIRTY-FIVE YEARS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Row Your Way to Health
with the
GYM-BOAT
The only Hydraulic Home-rowing machine —no springs—nothing to get out of order



Keeps Dad Fit Builds Up Junior
Reduces Abdomen and Hips

EXERCISES THE WHOLE FAMILY

Rowing's the finest exercise—enjoy its benefits right in your own home. The Gym-Boat is a simple machine that is good for inactive muscles and lazy circulation. It makes you breathe deeply—stirs up stagnant blood and gives your body a healthy glow . . . loosens up stiff joints and keeps them supple—replaces surplus fat with solid flesh and muscle!

Five Minutes A Day Brings Health To Stay

Once you've rowed the Gym-Boat you'll feel the difference in a single day. Excellent for grown-ups, children—a boon to office workers and professional people. Recommended by physicians. So compact that it fits under the bed or in a closet—and so light that a child can carry it.

See your doctor twice a year; row your GYM-BOAT once a day.

The GYM-BOAT is modestly priced—you are offered an unusually liberal payment plan plus a money-back guarantee. Write for illustrated booklet NOW. Use the coupon below.

J. W. COOPER & CO.
377 Fourth Avenue, New York City
Without obligation please send Free Booklet D "All About the Gym-Boat."

Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....
Would you care to have a representative call?.....

$10,000
Protection Against
ACCIDENT
and
SICKNESS
For Only **$10. year** No Dues or Assessments
Men, Women 16 to 70 accepted
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION
Policy Pays

$10,000 for loss of life, hands, feet or eyesight. Many unusual protecting clauses. $25 Weekly benefits, pays doctor and hospital bills. Covers Automobile, Travel, Pedestrian and many common accidents. Covers many common sicknesses, including typhoid, appendix operations, lobar pneumonia, etc., etc. Oldest Phila. Casualty company. Don't delay, you may be next to meet sickness or accident. Mail coupon today for free descriptive literature.

COMMONWEALTH CASUALTY CO.,
750 Wallach Bldg., Newark, New Jersey.

Name.....
Address.....
City and State.....
AGENTS WANTED for Local Territory

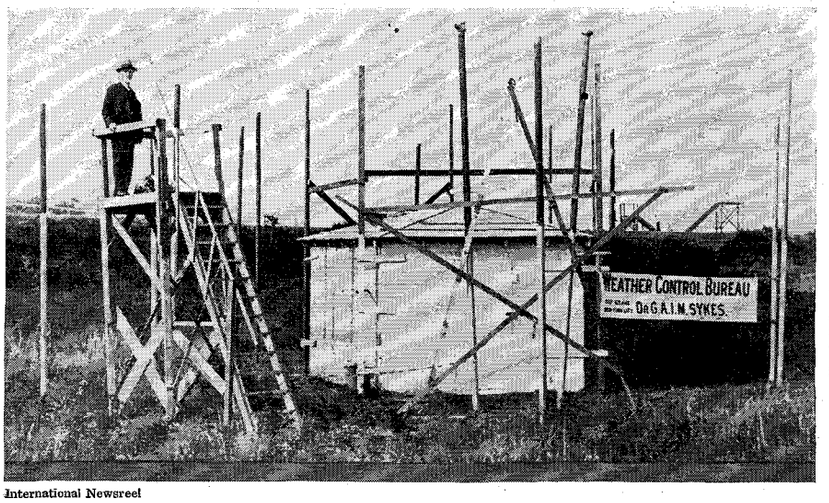
(*Continued from page 38*)

the power of making rain at will or turning on the sunshine.

In fact, everybody at Belmont Park, with the lone exception of Walter S. Vosburgh, official handicapper of the Jockey Club, has faith in Dr. Sykes and his weather control powers through what he calls thermo-magnetic field impulses. Mr. Vosburgh has handicapped around a million horses in his time, and he's just hard to convince, that's all. Even when faced with the fact that for the past seven days Dr. Sykes has been receiving $1,000 a day on week days and $2,500 on Saturdays for keeping rain away from the track, after agreeing to forfeit $2,000 a day if it does rain, Vosburgh is skeptical.

Until yesterday the nature of the rain-maker's equipment was a deep secret. It has been kept under careful guard in the abandoned club-house at the south corner of the park, and in a small wooden shack at the north end. So many spies and racketeers around, to say nothing of the owners of mudders who wouldn't mind having a break in the long-continued drought. Fancy what would happen if they ever got to twisting those dials.

Dr. Sykes explained it all yesterday, and even permitted a photographer to take pictures of the apparatus, which sponsors say can coax a sprinkle from the sky or dry things up, just like that. It's really quite simple. For the precipitation of rain Dr. Sykes merely assembles rain-bearing clouds over a specified area, and turns his machines on them, and when he wants to prevent rain he breaks up all the cloud formations in sight before they can assemble into size sufficient to carry rain.



International Newsreel

A Weather Bureau to End Weather Bureaus

He talked at length, we are told, about magnets, batteries, wires and sun reflectors, using self-coined terms like dynurgy, xurgy, psychurgy, staticisonclinic, isogonic force, quantumic, atomic, and Bolecular energy, freenurgy—especially free-nurgy—chemurgy, and thermurgy. And meanwhile:

Assembled before him were four dry batteries, a battered-looking electric heater that had seen its best days of shin-warming, two outmoded radio sets, numerous coils of wire, and a frazzled loop aerial. That bit of glass which had seen service supporting flower stems in a table centerpiece was now part of a sun accumulator, and the miniature airplane propeller that might have been constructed by a nervous boy scout was a wind distributor.

Just give Dr. Sykes a five-pointed star and a few remote-control stations and the desert would bloom like a rose before he got through with it. Within five years' time he predicts there will be weather-control stations scattered over the earth just like radio broadcasting stations now are. The Government will have to pay dearly, too, because the letters which Dr. Sykes has written to President Hoover and other officials have brought only a brief reply from C. F. Marvin, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, saying that since his department doesn't believe a mere man can control the weather, there seems to be no object in further discussing the doctor's offer to relieve the drought situation throughout the nation.

Mr. Coakley told the *Sun* reporter that so far Dr. Sykes's weather renovator has been more than satisfactory. He recalled the lamentable circumstances of the Belmont Stakes, on June 8, when 25,000 spectators huddled in the grandstand while the rain poured down.

"Dr. Sykes's weather control has kept the rain away for a radius of twenty-five miles around Belmont Park," Mr. Coakley said. "His apparatus is a far better investment than rain insurance. I personally feel that it makes the world a better and richer place."

There is no doubt that continued action on Dr. Sykes's part would put mud horses out of racing, agreed Mr. Coakley. In fact, owners of mudders were already complaining.

"Tst, tst," clucked Dr. Sykes sympathetically. "We must give them a rainy day. Just say the word, and I'll turn on the showers and give them a chance."

A few doubting Thomases, who have gone to the trouble of looking up weather statistics for several years past, point out that for a period of five years, at least, says the *Sun* writer, there has been an average of only nine days of rain during the month of September, and say Dr. Sykes is playing a 2-to-1 shot, when he really should have odds of 3½ to 1 on that basis.

Dr. Sykes's offer to produce some rain for a change led to a disappointment, as related thus by a *Sun* reporter:

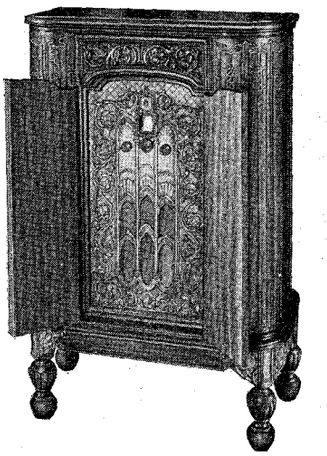
It did not rain at Belmont Park yesterday

(*Continued on page 42*)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Drawn especially for Amrad Radio by John Richard Flanagan

Distinction

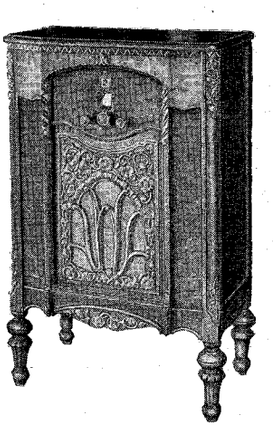


(Right) The AMRAD SONDO Model. A new electric phonograph and radio combination incorporating the latest eight tube AMRAD Screen Grid, Neutrodyne chassis and the new AMRAD Type 249 Dynamic-power speaker. The cabinet is the final word in radio cabinet beauty. It contains two wells for records. Priced at $240.00, less tubes

CELLINI . . . . Pupil of Michelangelo, the pet of Popes and Kings, this swaggering, eccentric, colorful genius of sculpture and design enshrined the haunting loveliness of French and Italian Renaissance in treasures of gold and marble. Francis I lured Cellini to France, and for five vital years his art developed, by Royal command, always more surely the work of inspiration.

Irreplaceable and priceless gems, zealously guarded down the dusty path of the centuries, rekindle for each successive generation, respect, mingled with awe, for his genius . . . . the elfin «Nymph of Fontainebleau», an outstanding treasure of the Louvre . . . . a bronze statue of Perseus, in the Loggia, Florence . . . . rare bronzes of Neptune and Cybele, and other mythical gods in Art Museums of the world.

There was no second Cellini . . . . there is no substitute for Amrad. As an object of art, its rich and beautifully designed cabinets might well have graced a Grand Salon at Fontainebleau, in Cellini's time . . . . its tone and great genius in bringing a million subtle variants of entertainment into your home, place it, as well, among the «immortals».



(Left) The AMRAD RONDEAU Model. A magnificent cabinet enlivened with exquisite carved decorations. The set is the latest AMRAD eight tube Screen Grid, Neutrodyne chassis. The new AMRAD Type 249 Dynamic-power speaker is incorporated. Automatic volume control maintains a practically uniform volume. Priced at $150.00, less tubes.

AMRAD DIVISION *of*
THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION
Powel Crosley, Jr., *President* Home of «the Nation's Station»—WLW
CINCINNATI

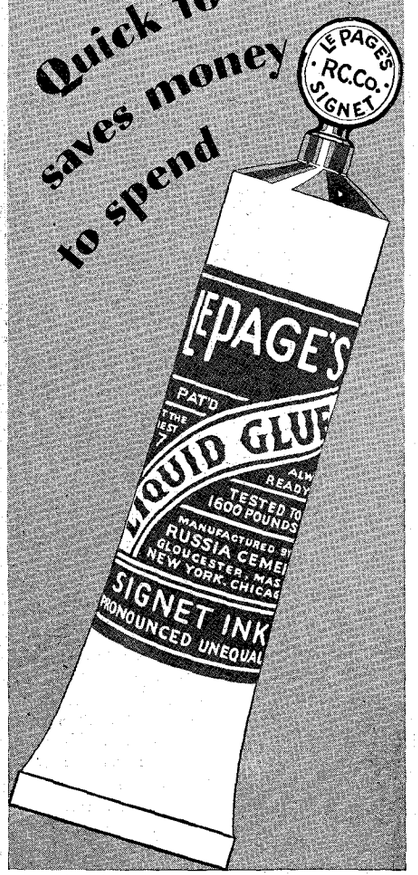
AMRAD Radio

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LE PAGE'S GLUE

Don't throw it away Le Paqe's will mend it

Quick to mend saves money to spend



Always ready for use

Clark's Famous Cruises
Select clientele; most and best for your money.
MEDITERRANEAN Cruise, Jan. 31 $600-$1500
Frank C. Clark, Times Building, N. Y.

LAW STUDY AT HOME
Become a lawyer. Be independent. Earn $5,000 to $10,000 annually. We guide you step by step—furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Degree of LL.B. conferred. Low cost, easy terms. Get our valuable 64-page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them NOW.
LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 952LA Chicago
The World's Largest Business Training Institution

Why Suffer with Skin Troubles when
Cuticura
Quickly Heals
Price 25c. each. Sample free. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 6B, Malden, Mass.

(*Continued from page 40*)

afternoon, as Dr. G. A. M. Sykes, professional weather maker, had guaranteed it would, government weather bureaus and meteorological experts notwithstanding.

The reason, perhaps, was that Dr. Sykes failed to put in an appearance. As nearly as could be learned the doctor left his remarkable "laboratory" about two-thirty o'clock, promising to return in time to manufacture a real downpour between four and five o'clock.

A crowd gathered, reporters sharpened their pencils, photographers focused their cameras, but nothing happened. As late as six-thirty o'clock the crowd was still waiting expectantly about Dr. Sykes's "remote-control" headquarters for rain that did not fall.

Weather Bureau officials said that the day was an excellent one for rainmaking, since the clouds were as low as 1,000 feet, but apparently Dr. Sykes chose to conduct his experiment on some other occasion.

Two strangers came to see the rainmaker, and *The World* tells us:

They were Emory Lee and Charles Mencher, acting supervisor and an inspector for the Department of Commerce, emissaries of the Federal Radio Commission. There had been a neighborhood complaint about radio interference.

The inspectors inspected. They explored the very secrets of the weather shack and of the complementary laboratory back in the old Belmont club-house. But they didn't see anything that brought the trick weather bureau within the purview of the Radio act. They smiled and departed.

"It isn't like it is in the West," said the cloud-pusher to a *Telegram* reporter, who quotes him further:

"Why, in 1928 I went out in the Columbian desert in Washington and gave 'em a regular gully-washer, where it hadn't rained before in eight or nine years. Then I got hold of my clouds and took 'em over the mountains down to Los Angeles with me."

On the journey "Doc" said he rode on the observation car of a train, holding his "spell" over the clouds through a borrowed Army Signal Corps headset.

How Old Do Animals Get?

An old German maxim says: "A wren lives three years, a dog three times the age of the wren, a horse three times the age of the dog, a man three times the age of the horse—or eighty-one years. The donkey lives three times the age of man, the white brant three times the age of the donkey, the crow three times the age of the brant, the deer three times the age of the crow, the oak-tree three times the age of the deer"—according to which calculation the deer would live to be more than six thousand years old and the oak about twenty thousand. Says Dr. Robert Gruenwald, writing in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Leipzig):

Altho these statements have but a limited foundation, still, on the other hand, it will hardly be necessary to look very far to establish the fact that animal life does not compare in length with vegetable life. Organisms more than four thousand years old, such as the baobabs, or of only one thousand years, as some oaks and cedars, hardly find a counterpart in animal life.

As a general rule, the active animals have shorter lives than the lazy ones that lead a life of ease. And all animals whose vitality is spent in a constant struggle against the inclemency of the weather, against an infinite number of enemies—those which in constant fear and misery lead a fugitive's life filled with privations, can not, much as they may have become hardened in this struggle, attain the old age that falls to the lot of animal sluggards, in their almost emotionless and effortless existence.

Of mammals, only a few exceed an age of more than thirty years, we learn. Further:

Only the elephants with more than two hundred years and the whales, perhaps also the hippopotamus and the rhinoceros, live longer than man. The camel, too, has a rather long life, whereas deer and horses grow to be almost forty years old, the bovine animals about thirty years, and the medium-sized mammals a little over ten. The lion hardly lives to be over thirty-five, the wild boar only twenty-five, the sheep fifteen, the fox fourteen, the hare ten, the squirrel and mouse only six years.

Among the birds, eagles and parrots may grow to be one hundred years old. In 1772, at the Cape of Good Hope, a falcon was caught with a band around its neck bearing the inscription 'Jacob, 1610.' A white-headed vulture of the Schoenbrunn Menagerie remained one hundred and eighteen years in captivity. The Indians said of Humboldt's well-known parrot of Atures (Venezuela) that it could not be understood because it spoke the language of the extinct tribe of that name. Canaries and other singing birds grow about eighteen years, chickens twelve, pigeons only ten. A cuckoo, known by its defective call, was heard for thirty-two consecutive years in the same woods. The reptiles may grow exceptionally old. The batrachia, too, have a long life, whenever they do not fall prey to wading birds, reptiles, and fishes. Cases of old age are also well known among the lowest vertebrates, the fishes. It has been reported that at Kaiserslautern, in the year 1497, a pike was caught which, according to the statement of an inscription upon a ring attached to one of the flaps, was placed in the pond in the year 1230.

In contrast to this possible longevity in the vertebrates, the life term of the invertebrates is much briefer. It is true that some shell-fishes reach the age of about twenty years, and that parasites may live several years. While the drones live at most four to five months, the age of the queen-bees may reach five years. Still with the majority of insects life comes very rapidly to an end, altho in the case of none as quickly as that of the day-fly and some butterflies.

It is obvious that with such dissimilarity in length of life the beginning of old age also comes at different times, we are reminded. Hence:

There appear in animals symptoms of old age, but not always a complete change of life, as with our domestic animals. Many animals become morose and unsociable, withdraw sullenly from their own kind and lead the cheerless life of a hermit. In other birds one may notice a change to some coloring in the plumage. In reptiles, which are known to change their garb quite frequently during the year, this change grows more difficult with increasing age.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Longer Life for Baseballs

THE great American horse-hide must not be wasted. Baseballs have been costing the major leagues approximately $160,000 a season, Francis J. Powers tells us in a Consolidated Press Association dispatch, adding that "it is small wonder that club owners are intent upon reducing waste." The use of baseballs, he continues, has been most prodigal during the past five years, "reaching the point where players were accustomed to toss out a ball whenever it suited their fancies."

Because of this, the American League, according to Mr. Powers, has this season been trying to reduce waste, and to this end has kept a record of the balls used in each game. The figures for the first part of the season are most interesting, the writer assures us as he proceeds to a discussion of methods used to keep the cost of balls within reason:

American League umpires are handed the four dozen balls, obligatory for the home team to supply, before the start of each game. The umpire-in-chief then takes a portion of the supply and puts it in the box near the plate, while the others are locked in a leather bag, and removed only as needed and by the umpire.

No balls can be thrown out of an American League game until after they have been inspected by one of the umpires. A player may be dissatisfied with the ball in play, suspect it of being scuffed or wingy, but his opinion must be approved by the umpire before a new sphere is put into play. At the start of the season, E. S. Barnard, President of the American League, issued a bulletin to players ordering them to keep balls in play as long as possible, and it has been well obeyed.

RECORDS for the early part of the American League season "show that the tremendous waste in baseballs does not come from home runs, hit out of parks, nor from balls scuffed or scarred in play." Not at all, we are assured, for:

The waste comes from balls hit into the stands, and since the American League clubs no longer make a serious effort to retrieve those captured by fans, any ball into the seats is counted as lost.

In the first 240 games played by American League clubs—thirty in each city—a total of 6,306 balls were used. Of these 3,574 or more than 50 per cent. were lost in the stands.

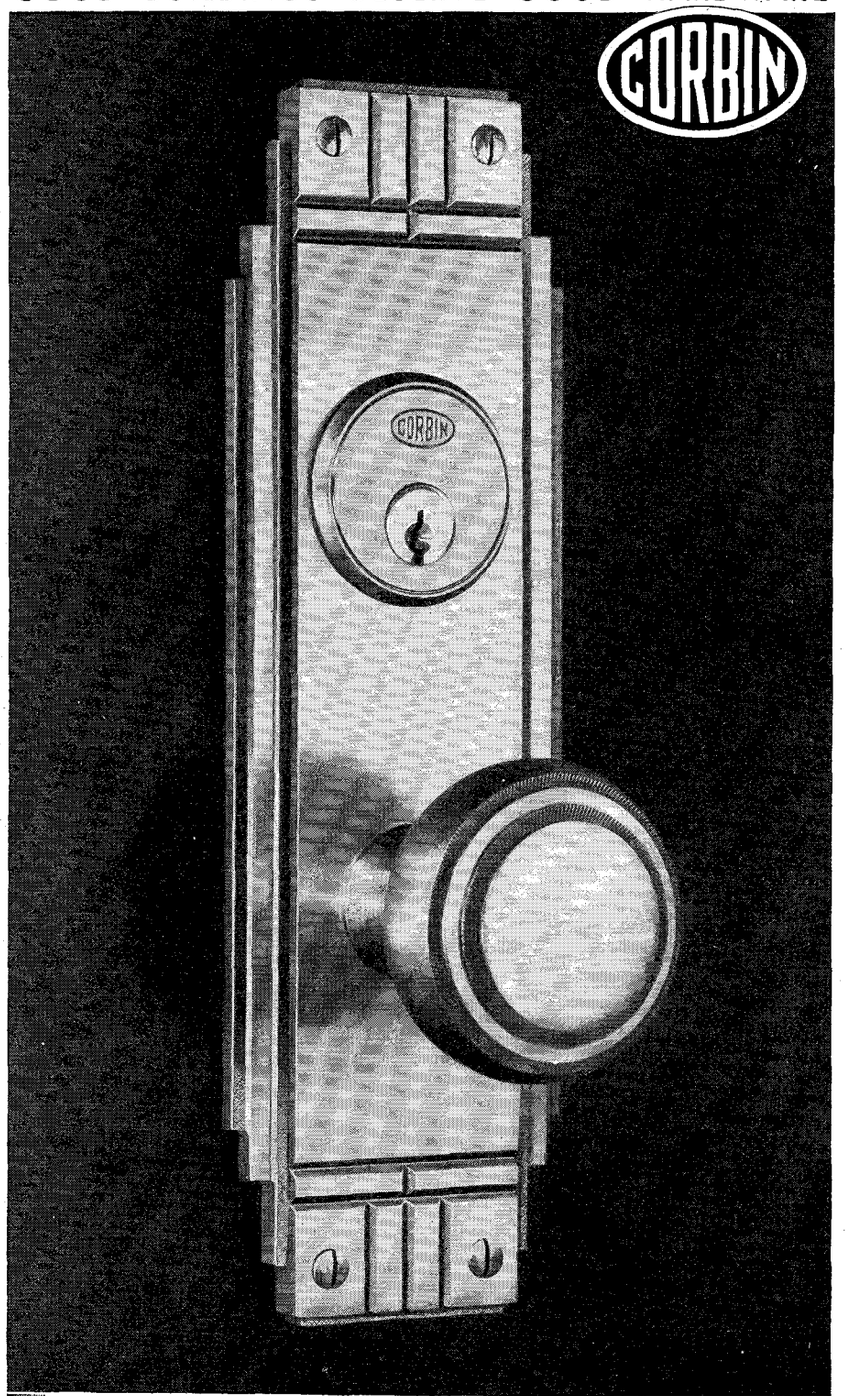
The greatest number of balls used during the thirty games mentioned was in the Chicago White Sox park. A total of 945 were necessary in the Sox games, and of those 562 were lost in the huge stands that are doubled-decked around almost the entire playing-field. In a single game at Comiskey Park, twenty-four were hit into the stands and lost. The smallest number used during the thirty-game period in any one park was 662, and of those 414 disappeared into the seats.

Since the minimum number of baseballs used by any American League club in 1929 was 550 dozen, and the maximum 750 dozen, the item of supplying these important sinews for our national game is rather a costly one, and the magnates can not be blamed for wanting to practise a bit of economy.

Only that which is good can endure . .

GOOD BUILDINGS DESERVE GOOD HARDWARE

CORBIN



• Gargan—a design in the modern manner for business buildings •

P. & F. CORBIN SINCE 1849 NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U. S. A.

The American Hardware Corporation, Successor

NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA

Makers of the world's most complete line of builders' hardware

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Does Fall Mean a Spring Upward for Business?

THAT LONG, LONG TRAIL awinding down from the peak of the late lamented boom into the valley of depression has reached the bottom. The climb upward is due. Maybe; and maybe not just yet.

Be that as it may, many editorial writers and many business forecasters profess to see better times ahead—in short, a business revival for this fall.

It is "better to be at the bottom looking up than at the top looking down," William O. Scroggs writes in *The Outlook and Independent*. As Mr. Scroggs penned that line, there lay before him "a dozen forecasts on what the future has in store." Of these he continues:

Nine of them are optimistic, and not one of them is pessimistic. They all agree that the worst lies definitely behind, but three are dubious regarding an immediate turn for the better, and believe that we shall jog along in the valley for a time before we start to climb the hills.

The point of disagreement here is not one of major importance. It amounts practically to a question whether the upturn is to come in the autumn or whether it is to be delayed until next spring. As to that, we can only wait and see.

Speaking of Melons
—Kuhn in the Indianapolis "News."

VARIOUS reasons, this writer tells us, are advanced "to support the conclusion that we are very near the end of the long decline." We pass them on in somewhat condensed form:

At the end of June there was ground for encouragement in the fact that stocks of merchandise were much smaller than a year ago. That surpluses are at last being cleared out is an augury for a coming increase of production.

The reduced purchasing power of the workers is being offset in some degree by the final advent of lower retail prices.

The weight of opinion among industrial leaders is adverse to any reduction of wages.

Even without these favoring influences, the autumn months should bring some of the improvement customary at that time of the year. The crop-moving operations bring more money into farming regions and give a new stimulus to trade. Buying for the winter is necessary even in "hard times."

The agricultural price situation has been helped somewhat by weather conditions. During the first week of August, for example, corn was selling at a higher price than wheat. It may seem anomalous that farmers should benefit when the sun parches their crops. Yet it quite frequently happens that the farmers' total income from a short crop with high prices is larger than what they would get from a bumper crop with low prices.

Money is easy, and promises to remain so for some time. Easy money will not of itself bring on a revival of trade and industry, but it is a very substantial help when other factors are favorable.

There should also be a psychological improvement, inasmuch as comparisons hereafter with the corresponding periods of 1928 and 1929 will be more favorable. Business a year ago was about 10 per cent. above a computed normal. This summer it has been about 10 per cent. below this normal. We have consequently been comparing the bottom of the depression with the peak of last year's boom. Such a comparison exaggerates our present state of retardation.

AND *The Christian Science Monitor* compresses the whole situation into a homely and striking metaphor:

When a decline in consumption starts and the emotionalism of the public has been aroused by layoffs and talk of "hard times," the consumer stops buying and survives on what he has as long as his goods will last. One might say that the period between depression and business revival is the time it takes a man to wear out two pairs of trousers.

One pair has already gone since the slump of last October, and some statisticians believe that the reserve pair will shortly need replacement. This replacement will mark the beginning of an upturn in business.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* "recently stated its reasons for thinking that it would not be possible to put the industrial organization of the country back to the position from which it started on the downward path fifteen months ago. At the same time the opinion was exprest that we could, given present conditions, reach a position possibly more satisfactory and helpful than that which preceded the current depression." Here are a few of *The Journal of Commerce's* "specific reasons for believing that we can, if we will, return to a safer and sounder business basis than that from which we started." And here, too, is a scolding for some business men. We read:

First and most important, restoration must start from a more intelligent adjustment of supply to actual consumer demand. For months prior to the crisis of last fall this country had been producing goods for sale without regard to the ability to buy of the mass of the consuming public.

On the other hand, speculative holding of excess supplies of many basic commodities prevented the true situation from becoming apparent, so long as credits for the purpose of keeping goods off the market could be had and the conviction prevailed that prices could be maintained.

These unsound practises were encouraged by the contemporaneous stock-market speculation that caused many persons to believe themselves in possession of great wealth or about to acquire it.

Facts have belied these fancies, and the inevitable failure of buying demand to absorb more goods at higher prices has put a belated stop to progressive inflation and systematic overproduction. To that extent we are better off than we were when we supposed ourselves to be exceptionally fortunate.

The question now is whether we are prepared to admit the facts and complete the work of price reduction essential to dispose of still existing excess supplies. If so, we can start anew on a saner, sounder basis of productive activity that will enable us to accommodate prices and output to the amounts that people are able to buy.

IF business men as a class "are ready to make the adjustments that the events of recent months have revealed as necessary, we shall undoubtedly be able to emerge from the present depression in a much sounder condition than that which prevailed a few months ago," continues *The Journal of Commerce* in its analysis of conditions as they have been, are, and may be in the future:

It has to be admitted, however, that there are still many persons who are violently opposed to all forms of price cutting. They still believe that high wage rates will keep business going, despite the plain fact that when wage payments reach a level at which they unduly increase production costs, demand dies and unemployment is the result. Belief in the efficacy of plans to maintain prices without corresponding restriction of production also seems to have survived, notwithstanding the many and terrific shocks dealt the faithful.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Arithmetic of RURAL *Electrification*

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION is a task comparable to that undertaken when the American people set out to provide their thinly settled country with railroads. For three-quarters of a century capital and labor were devoted to the extension of the railway network.

Provision of electric service to farms means much more than the endowment of the farm with the electrical conveniences of city life. The electric power line also brings to the farm the services rendered by the gas and water utilities of the city.

The financial magnitude of the task of rural electrification is in keeping with its possibilities of betterment. It is fortunate that the electric light and power industry in America has been able to consolidate its position so that it can carry on this great work. The fact that as large a proportion of American farms are electrified today as in all western Europe, where people and farms are much more densely concentrated, is testimony that America is on the right road to rural electrification—arduous as that road may be in some sections of the country.

The electrification of at least 1,000,000 American farms is now definitely in sight. It will doubtless be accomplished early in the present decade.

Such an extension of electric service requires the construction of at least 333,000 miles of rural electric service lines; a mileage almost double that of the high voltage electric transmission lines built in the past 20 years to connect generating stations and to give service to cities and towns.

The cost of these farm lines alone will exceed $500,000,000. In addition, a vast amount of equipment must be provided in the form of transformers, substations and additional generating capacity.

Power companies will build the lines and provide the equipment, in order that the farmer may be able to buy machinery and appliances for his farm—appointments without which the mere extension of electric service to his home is a futile gesture. To be of real benefit to the farmer, electric power must be used in quantities sufficient either to increase his income or add to his leisure and that of his family. That use necessitates a large amount of equipment.

The general success of farm electrification probably requires an average use of 100 units of electrical energy per month by the farm family. At any rate, the use of that much current would take the service out of the luxury class and so add to farm efficiency as to provide full economic justification for the costs incurred by the farmer.

A million farms would require purchase by farmers of $1,000,000,000 worth of equipment to justify the construction of 333,000 miles of rural electric lines.

The electrification of 1,000,000 farms, then, involves an initial investment of a billion and a half dollars by the electric industry and the farmers.

The provision of that capital, and the job of intelligently translating it into rural electrification, calls for the closest cooperation of the farmer and the electric industry, and calls for massed financial and engineering ability which the electric light and power investment, or holding company, is alone able to supply.

* * * *

Provision of power supply to small communities and to rural America on a scale equivalent to the service available in the great metropolitan centers is the achievement and responsibility of the Middle West Utilities System, a group of electric companies furnishing service to more than four thousand communities and to more than fifty thousand farms in thirty states.

The history of empowered agriculture in American industrial development is fully discussed in the booklet, "HARVESTS AND HIGHLINES," *which the Middle West Utilities Company (20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois) will send upon request.*

MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES COMPANY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Stock-Market Insurance

THE STEADY MARCH OF INSURANCE against practically every variety of mishap now approaches the stock market.

If a recent suggestion proves practicable, and is adopted, the legitimate investor in sound stocks will have nothing to fear from bear markets.

In brief, according to the Insurance column of the New York *Evening Post*, the plan is to insure "the marketability of securities at cost price at all times." Franklin Johnson, an insurance man, is the sponsor, we read, and the suggestion was presented in *The Spectator* and other insurance periodicals. It has been the subject of considerable discussion in financial circles. *The Evening Post* outlines the suggestion thus.

The plan embodies creation of an insurance organization with assets of approximately $1,000,000,000 through a syndicate of 200 companies.

The proposal undertakes to insure the legitimate investor against inability to sell his stock at cost price within a policy term of one, two, or three years by excluding all but sound dividend-paying stocks bought outright by conservative investors or by those having sufficient resources to protect their margin accounts at all times.

Each of the 200 insurers, having about $5,000,000 each in the syndicate, would offer a policy on the market values of any of 300 selected common and preferred stocks which the assured could sell at any time during the policy term and cancel the policy short rate, the company paying no losses occasioned by selling before the expiration date unless it canceled the policy itself. The stocks would be issued when undervalued and refused insurance when prices moved above the fair value set by an investment committee.

The underlying theory is that as long as the United States is sound, common stocks in all sound companies will always have some value, and that no matter how deprest the prices of sound issues may be, sooner or later they will return to their real values. It is held, therefore, that a company of large resources could salvage any stocks offered for redemption at expiration of the policy term, and hold them until it could sell at cost or better.

THE sponsor of the plan estimates that "the company could insure at least 2,250,000 100-share lots on the New York Stock Exchange at $30 a lot every year, which would bring in a gross premium income of $67,500,000," we are told as the account runs on:

Together with the amount of premiums collected on other exchanges, and from new initiates in the market, the annual gross premium might be swelled to $200,000,000, he believes.

Assureds sold out by their brokers would void their policies by virtue of violating a warranty requiring them to maintain their equity at all times. In such cases they would receive a refund of the premium, less the cost of writing the policy.

If it were felt that public confidence could be gained by a company with half the capital previously mentioned, reinsurance facilities could be devised which would permit the company to operate as if it had $1,000,000,000, it is stated.

If the insurance were classified as casualty, many casualty companies, including the Lloyd's syndicates, might be induced to take a share of the business as reinsurers, it is contended.

Spotting Sweetness in Adversity

"'SWEET ARE THE USES OF ADVERSITY,'" remarks *The Nation*, commenting on the fact that Henry Ford "not only discovers that adversity has its compensations, but seems to regard it as being better than prosperity—or, at all events, better than last year's prosperity."

Quoting Mr. Ford's statement that "recovery from any kind of sickness is always a good thing, even tho it is accompanied with considerable pain and inconvenience," and that "the country is far better off to-day than it was a year ago, when the people were fairly crazy with stock-speculation fever," this weekly also cites Calvin Coolidge's assertion that "the increase of 1½ per cent. in the sales of life insurance for the first seven months of the year is wonderfully encouraging."

"Mr. Coolidge's statement of fact is correct," we are told, "even if the conclusions he draws from it are somewhat too comfortable. He might have supplemented his encouraging fact from the reports of savings banks." These reports, *The Nation* adds, show that for the six months ended June last the country's mutual savings banks had gained $274,000,000 in deposits, sending the total deposits to $9,146,000,000, the highest on record, and that savings banks of New York State, for the first time in six years, reported a net gain in deposits in July. Continuing:

Thus adversity discourages gambling and reckless spending and forces us back to the homely virtue of thrift, and it does this not only for individuals but for the great corporations as well. When profits are high, wasteful methods of business tend to set in; but narrow profits or heavy deficits compel the study of economies and more efficient productive methods, which continue in force when prosperity returns again.

Better Days for Bondholders

THE "HAPPY BONDHOLDER" is now being repaid, in part at least, for financial hardships endured during the post-war years, according to an editorial in the New York *Journal of Commerce*.

Falling retail prices is the reason, a reversal of the process which until recently has made the bondholder sad. From the middle of the 'nineties of the last century to the outbreak of war, prices rose gradually but steadily, *The Journal of Commerce* tells us. "The result was that recipients of fixt incomes in various forms, such as bondholders, pensioners, and annuitants, were growing constantly poorer in a world that was yearly increasing its productive output. The agitation for a 'stable' money, in fact, grew out of recognition of the hardships that were being inflicted upon the thrifty members of the community who had made provision for the future, and the capitalists upon whose savings industrial production depended." Reading on:

The war converted hard luck into catastrophe for many of those individuals who had come to rely for a part or all of their income upon the receipt of nominal sums fixt by contract and not capable of being adjusted to meet changes in living costs.

Altho the hardships suffered by this class have been less extreme in the United States than in those countries where inflation partially or wholly destroyed investment values, the pressure of rising living costs has everywhere borne hardly upon recipients of fixt incomes.

At last, however, the bondholder is coming into his own again.

It is still true that retail prices, hence living costs, are far above pre-war levels. But they have now fallen well below the post-war peak, with the result that the sympathy exprest for bondholders and pensioners is beginning to veer toward the industrialists and the workers.

The extent of the benefit enjoyed by the bondholder or annuitant depends obviously upon where he lives and when he made his present investments. Those whose holdings date from the post-war period when prices were at maximum level, and who live in countries which have returned to the gold standard, are undoubtedly in a favored position to-day as compared with a few years or even one year ago.

IF the downward movement of prices continues, this paper tells us as it proceeds:

We are likely to witness a reversal of the scheme of income distribution that has caused an increasing share of national income to be diverted toward labor and management.

It has been estimated, for instance, that in 1925 about 19 per cent. of our national income was absorbed by rents, interest, and pensions, while a 1924 estimate for Great Britain fixes the percentage of fixt income returns there at 26.4 per cent.

Suppose that for an indefinite future the fall in prices should continue. With less than the customary annual expansion of output, the bondholder would come into his own again, while labor and management would be left to struggle for a smaller relative share of the national income.

The bright spot in this dark picture is that recipients of fixt incomes are in the end sure to increase the demand for the services of labor and capital by the investment of their own saved income.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Putting Cash to Work

CAPITAL is "the chief of all the unemployed."

It wants a job, and will be satisfied with low pay if it can find a reliable employer.

Thus ex-President Calvin Coolidge, writing in the New York *Herald Tribune* and other newspapers on the recent heavy oversubscription of a $325,000,000 issue of 2⅜ per cent. Treasury notes. The United States is financially strong, according to Mr. Coolidge, and this oversubscription is a demonstration of the fact, leading him to the observation that "usually, plenty of money and plenty of people willing to work have produced commercial activity."

Two very interesting circumstances attended the enthusiastic public response to this issue. For one thing, the New York *Times* tells us, the rate of interest is the lowest ever offered for such a security. Again, according to another article in the same newspaper, "Wall Street's reaction was the comment that Secretary Mellon had once again demonstrated his ability to gage the money market with unusual accuracy."

The day after the issue was announced a heavy demand for it was foreseen, and two days after that *The Times* told us that it was nearly four times oversubscribed. Financial details of the issue are stated thus by this journal:

> These certificates bear the lowest rate of interest ever offered on this type of security, the previous low interest rate on them having been 2¾ per cent., offered on an issue in 1924.
>
> The certificates, which run for one year from September 15, were offered for a total of $325,000,000 or thereabouts, while tenders for $1,237,000,000 were received. Treasury bills and Treasury certificates maturing on September 15 will be accepted as cash in delivery of the new certificates.
>
> The Government has been able to find purchasers for non-interest-bearing Treasury bills, issued for terms of two or three months, at even more advantageous prices during the past few months. One of these issues, which sometimes are sold by means of sealed bids, was sold at a discount of only 1⅞ per cent., while another issue was absorbed at a discount of 1.96.

ANOTHER *Times* article contrasts the present interest rate with some of those of the past, and tells us, in addition, to what uses the money raised is being put. We read:

> At the height of the era of speculation which ended with the stock-market slump last October, the Treasury at times paid slightly in excess of 5 per cent. on certificates of indebtedness.
>
> The proceeds of the present sale, along with the quarterly payment of income taxes due on September 15, will be used to meet the maturity of $351,640,000 of certificates of indebtedness bearing 3⅛ per cent. interest, about $51,000,000 of maturing Treasury bills. about $35,000,000 in interest payments on the public debt, and the current running expenses of the Government.

1 Cut for Pipes Only
2 Made by Wellman's Method . . . an 1870 Tobacco Secret
3 Big Flakes that Burn Slow and Cool
4 Sweet to the End No Soggy Heel
GRANGER
ROUGH CUT
PIPE TOBACCO
GRANGER ROUGH CUT
MADE FOR PIPES

the inside *story*

Ask old-time Granger smokers — they *know!* Straight from headquarters, here's *cooler* smoking and *drier* pipe performance than you ever dreamed possible. And the finest, mellowest old Burley flavor and fragrance that ever browned a briar. Again, we repeat, just *ask* — 400,000 Grangerites *can't* be wrong!

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

GRANGER

ROUGH CUT

A COOLER SMOKE AND A DRIER PIPE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Deafened Ears

always tell the TRUTH

Two amazing new inventions—just perfected—the 1931 Mears "Silver Jubilee" Ear Phone and the Mears Airosage—the greatest achievement by our staff of skilled scientists in our 25 years of exclusive experience in the hearing device field. The ear phone enables you to

Hear the Talkies

plays, conversations, lectures and sermons, clearly and distinctly, while the Airosage, used in the privacy of your home, by its gentle air and sound massage and vibration, relieves head noises quickly, and gradually improves the natural hearing. We will send you these marvelous inventions for a free trial at our expense, and then **your own ears will tell the truth** and prove our claims of superiority.

10 Day Trial

You pay nothing if you choose to return them. When satisfied you may keep either or both instruments on an easy monthly payment plan at the lowest laboratory price direct to you, saving the agent's profit. If you are in or near New York you may call for free demonstration and professional advice in our consultation rooms. If you cannot call, write for our latest free trial offer, the Mears booklet and the names of hundreds of happy patrons to whom you can write.

Mears Corporation, 45 West 34th St., N.Y.C., Dept. 41

What Is Heaven?

And other liberal religious literature sent upon request.

H. E. Dodge, Station A-201, Worcester, Mass.

National Health Series

WHAT EVERY ONE Should Know About EYES

BY F. PARK LEWIS, M.D., F.A.C.S.
Vice-Pres. Nat'l Society for the Prevention of Blindness

Gives sight preserving safeguards. Discusses Near-Sightedness, Squinting, Pink-Eye, Trachoma, Iritis, Glaucoma, Color Blindness, Cataract, etc. Should Optometrist or Optician test your eyes? Glasses—when unnecessary. Prevention of eye infection at birth. Structure of Eye, etc. *Size, 4 x 6 inches. Bookstores, 30c. By mail, post-paid, 35c.*

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A JOB?

Or, do you want to improve your position? Then be sure to read the new edition of HOW TO GET A POSITION AND HOW TO KEEP IT, by S. Roland Hall. An earnest, helpful book. 140 pages. 12mo. Cloth. $1; $1.10 post-paid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

THE HOUSE-OWNER'S BOOK

By A. L. Churchill and Leonard Wickenden

NEW REVISED EDITION

A practical, non-technical, money-saving volume telling all a prospective or actual home-owner would find valuable to know, from the selection of a site, financing, building materials, lighting, heating, plumbing, and special appliances to making repairs. Illustrated.

12mo. Cloth. 404 pages. $2; by mail, $2.14

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 354-360 Fourth Ave, New York

CREATIVE WRITING

A Guide For Those Who Aspire To Authorship
By William Webster Ellsworth

The former president of the Century Company tells what his long experience as a publisher taught him about the things that make for success in literary work. He analyzes the success of more than ninety authors; covers the question of college training and the occupations that help toward authorship; etc. *Cloth. $2.00; by mail, $2.14.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York.

Speeches That Thrilled the Nation

and lifted William Jennings Bryan from obscurity to fame; forty of them selected by Bryan as his best. If you speak in public or delight in reading dramatic, well-phrased orations the "Speeches of William Jennings Bryan" will thrill you immensely. Two beautiful volumes, ornamental cloth, gilt tops, 834 pp., boxed; portrait-frontispiece and biographical Introduction by Mrs. Bryan. Cloth, $2.64, post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

IRELAND AND THE MAKING OF BRITAIN

By Benedict Fitzpatrick

Sheds a strange new light on English-Irish relations, and on the foundation of Ireland's fitness and right to again assume her place among the articulate nations of the world. *8vo. Cloth. 378 pages, with colored map of Medieval Ireland. $4.00; by mail, $4.16.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

A New Idea for Railroaders

A VENERABLE tradition of the railroad field is threatened, the New York *Times* tells us, as a result of recent events in the transportation world.

The events are "the acquisition of control in the Missouri Pacific Railroad by the Van Sweringens and the purchase of the Chicago & Alton by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad."

And the tradition, *The Times* explains further, is that "Eastern and Western railroads should terminate at the Mississippi."

Regarding this tradition and what may now happen to it, *The Times* says:

> This belief had been upheld vigorously by the railroads in the past. Failure of the Gould transcontinental system early in the century was in part ascribed to the fact that it violated this railroad lore by crossing the "Father of Waters." More recently L. F. Loree sought to break the general opinion in railroad circles by the formation of a fifth trunk line, but he also was unsuccessful.
>
> Whenever it appeared likely that an Eastern railroad would move from the path laid out by the unwritten law, the Western roads would retaliate by diverting their traffic to Eastern lines that had adhered to the old methods.
>
> The old view received a blow, however, when the Interstate Commerce Commission announced its final consolidation plan in December. This revived the fifth-trunk-line idea in substantially the same form as put forward by Mr. Loree. Both the commission and Mr. Loree favored linking the Lehigh Valley with the Wabash, the effect being to form a system extending from New York to Kansas City and Omaha.
>
> This year it became known that O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen of Cleveland, owners of the Chesapeake & Ohio and allied lines, the Nickel Plate and the Erie, had extended the mileage of roads under their control to more than 20,000 by purchase of the Missouri Pacific. This put them in control of lines extending from New York to Denver and El Paso, with connections to Salt Lake City and San Francisco. Later it became evident that they were anxious to acquire the Western Pacific and full control of the Denver & Rio Grande Western.

MINDFUL of the Mississippi bugaboo, the Van Sweringens made it clear that no consolidation of their Eastern with their Western systems was contemplated. The *Times* writer says, continuing:

> However, the fact that they control Eastern and Western systems is still a matter of discussion in the railroad field, and the eventual linking of their two systems is not considered impossible.
>
> This change of view-point in respect to the Mississippi tradition has suggested to railroad men some striking possibilities. They point out that the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad have long had close traffic relations, and that nothing in law prevents their uniting into a transcontinental line. In the same way, it was pointed out that merger of the Union Pacific with the New York Central would be at least as logical as acquisition of the Chicago & Alton by the Baltimore & Ohio.

COLLEGE COURSES AT HOME

Carry on your education. Develop power to initiate and achieve. Prepare for college. Earn credit toward a Bachelor degree or Teaching Certificates *by correspondence*. Select from 450 courses in 45 subjects, including English, Mathematics, History, Education, Psychology, Economics, the Languages, etc. Write for catalog.

University of Chicago
519 ELLIS HALL CHICAGO, ILL.

AUTHORS

of Book Manuscripts only: friendly reading free and prompt report on your work. Fiction and non-fiction; prose (40,000 words and up) and poetry (book-length collections). General Book Publishers.
Dept. D, DORRANCE & COMPANY, Drexel Building, Phila., Pa.

Health-Care of the Baby
By LOUIS FISCHER, M.D.

A classic for the nursery and the home.

The eighteenth edition (280th Thousand) of this work comes of a naturally increased demand which caused Dr. Fischer to completely revise it. Airing, bathing, clothing, and dieting are considered. With a new chapter on Ultra Violet Rays, and Vita Glass.

12mo. Cloth. 267 pages. $1; $1.10, post-paid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

The New Industrial Revolution and Wages By W. Jett Lauck, Former Professor of Economics and Politics, Washington and Lee University; Secretary Former National War Labor Board.

A business-like study of the radical changes in American theory and practice which have come in since the World War and created the present era of prosperity. It brings to light the revolutionary changes in the fundamental attitude of industrial leaders, capitalists, students, publicists and members of adjustment agencies toward wage principles and standards. It gives the sanctions for changes developed through judicial or official agencies, states the extent to which the new productivity principle of wage determination has been applied and analyzes the results. The only book on the subject published.

Crown 8vo. Cloth. 317 pp. $2.50; by mail, $2.64.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

To read Emily Post's

PERSONALITY OF A HOUSE

is "like sitting tête-à-tête with a gracious woman whose mind and heart are full of knowledge and wisdom and happy experience in the making of beautiful homes while she talks about the means and methods and materials by which the home can be rendered beautiful and livable and welcoming,"—says *The New York Times*.

The Personality of a House

Cloth bound, 537 pages. $4.00; *by mail,* $4.18.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 FOURTH AVE. NEW YORK

GROW THIN ON GOOD FOOD

By Luella E. Axtell, M. D.

Now—a delightful and remarkably effective plan of reducing. The ever-present problem of how to eat the delicious things you like and yet keep from putting on too much weight, is solved by a physician who has made some valuable discoveries on diet, and who knows how to impart them in practical and readable form.

No Weakening or Starvation Diets

During 18 years of practise, beginning with a personal weight reduction of 75 pounds, Dr. Axtell has proved conclusively that the plan outlined in this volume will reduce the overweight person pleasantly and healthfully and without resort to weakening or starvation diets.

Food Secrets

The author discloses new things about food, little ways of preparing it to make it attractive and savory without being fattening, includes a host of original and appetizing recipes, and a number of exercises that will prove beneficial.

"A treasure. It is anything but quacky; it is full of excellent menus, sensible suggestions, and reasonable remedies."—*Press*, Binghamton, N.Y.

12mo, Cloth. 350 Pages. Illustrated. $2.00; by mail, $2.14

At All Booksellers or from the Publishers

Funk & Wagnalls Company
354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 10. — Lieutenant-Commander Harold B. Grow, United States Naval Reserve, held by the Peruvian authorities on a charge of violating the military code in the uprising against the Leguia Government, is reported released.

Peggy Duncan, nineteen-year-old 200-pound South African girl of Scottish descent, swims the English Channel from Cape Gris Nez, France, to South Foreland, in 16 hours and 15 minutes.

The Nanking Government of China announces its decision to solve the country's domestic problems by force of arms, holding that any policy of compromise is useless.

September 11.—While both advocate peace, Foreign Minister Briand of France pleads before the Assembly of the League of Nations for a pan-European federation, and Foreign Minister Henderson of Great Britain declares that disarmament must come first, with a federation to follow.

September 12.—Representatives of eight nations agree that the world situation is worse now than it was last year, in addressing the League of Nations Assembly, and say that the main trouble is in Europe and that a possible remedy lies in the proposal of Foreign Minister Briand of France for a European federation and in general disarmament.

The graves and relics of the Franklin expedition, whose members perished eighty-three years ago in an attempt to find the Northwest passage, are reported to have been found in King William Land by Maj. L. T. Burwash and his pilot, W. E. Gilbert.

September 13.—Communists engage in a pitched battle with National Socialists in Berlin, and one person is killed and twenty injured.

Warning that protectionism would only aggravate the present ills, William Graham, President of the British Board of Trade, tells the League of Nations Assembly that efforts should be concentrated on reduction of duties on textiles and machinery. Otherwise, he says, there is "grave danger" of Great Britain withdrawing from the agreement of last March not to increase duties.

The Chilean Government is the first to recognize the Provisional Government of Argentina.

September 14.—Fascists and Communists make big gains in the Reichstag elections in Germany, administering a serious blow to the Moderates.

September 15. — Capt. Karl Boy-ed, German naval attaché at Washington at the outbreak of the World War, who was forced to return home in 1915 because of his enemy activities, is killed by a fall from his horse at Trittau, Germany. He was fifty-eight.

The casualties from the hurricane in Santo Domingo are estimated at 2,000 dead and 6,000 injured, by Commander L. W. Johnson, U. S. N., chairman of the committee on Red Cross and medical relief.

September 16.—Premier R. B. Bennett presents to the Canadian Parliament an emergency tariff provision affecting 130 items to aid unemployment by building up home industries.

The Vatican State, Germany, Italy, Sweden, and Paraguay recognize the new Government of Argentina.

Domestic

September 10.—Governor Roosevelt of New York comes out publicly for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but urges some provision to protect dry States from being flooded with liquor from wet territory, and some constitutional safeguard against the return of the saloon.

Senator Cole Blease is defeated for renomination by Representative James F. Byrnes in the Democratic run-off primary in South Carolina. Gov. Huey P. Long of Louisiana wins the Democratic nomination for Senator over Senator Joseph E. Ransdell.

The United States polo team wins the second match from the British visitors, 14—9, and thereby retains the Westchester Cup it has held since 1921.

In an interview by wireless telephone with the New York *Times*, General Uriburu, provisional President of the Argentine Republic, stresses his desire for cordial relations between Argentina and the United States,

September 11.—"Injunction relief is the outstanding legislation in which the American Federation of Labor is interested," says William Green, President of the Federation, after a session of the executive council at Atlantic City.

September 12.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, a dry, declares Prohibition a failure, and suggests that each State be left to regulate the liquor traffic as its citizens deem advisable.

Capt. Lewis A. Yancey's seaplane, *The Pilot*, in which he and two companions set out four months ago on a good-will tour of the Americas, is wrecked on an islet in the Bahamas.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor adopts a resolution favoring modification of the Volstead Law to permit the manufacture and sale of beer with 2.75 per cent. alcoholic content.

John Hope Doeg, of California, defeats William T. Tilden, Jr., national tennis champion, at Forest Hills, 10—8, 6—3, 3—6, 12—10.

September 13.—The *Enterprise*, the American yacht, defeats Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock V* in the first race of the America's cup series, over a thirty-mile course off Newport, Rhode Island, by 2 minutes 52 seconds.

Doeg emerges as the new national tennis champion by defeating Francis X. Shields, of New York, at Forest Hills, 10—8, 1—6, 6—4, 16—14.

September 15.—The *Enterprise* defeats *Shamrock V* the second time, 9 minutes and 34 seconds ahead of the challenger.

Coste and Bellonte, French transatlantic flyers, begin their good-will tour, going first to Boston.

September 16.—United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle, prospective Republican nominee for Governor of New York, advocates repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and urges constitutional guaranties outlawing the return of the saloon and empowering Congress to give the Federal Government power to cooperate in keeping dry States dry.

LARGEST FASTEST FINEST
STEAMERS
between NEW YORK and CALIFORNIA
(in either direction)

Here's the trip supreme! One way by steamer, one way by rail. You see Havana, Panama Canal (as cool in Summer as in Winter), San Diego (Coronado Beach), Los Angeles, San Francisco. New electric liners 33,000 tons in size. Outside rooms, deck swimming pools, every shipboard luxury. Your choice of rail routes across the continent with stopovers permitted. Reduced Summer Rates.

Apply to No. 1 Broadway, New York; 460 Market Street, San Francisco; or authorized S. S. or R. R. agents.

Panama Pacific Line ALL NEW STEAMERS
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

THE TRIPLE APPEAL

of low first cost, low operating cost, and high efficiency, with all Super Suction Cleaners. They have given record results, in both service and economy, for 20 years, in many nationally known public buildings of all sizes, offices, churches, hotels, theaters, steamships, clubs, large residences, etc.

SCHOOLS, public and parochial, in every state, find them savers of time and money; one city now has 152; the numbers grow with the school building programs.

Write for data on the economical cleaning of large buildings, including the tower type, and schools.

Factory Managers — ask for informationabout the newest unit, "Industrial."

Some choice territory available for proved salesmen.

THE NATIONAL SUPER SERVICE CO.,
1946 N. 13th St., Toledo, Ohio.

Please send Cleaner data to:

Name.....
Firm.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Pussy's Concert.—"The cat was making an awful noise last night."

"Yes, ever since she ate the canary she thinks she can sing."—*Progressive Grocer.*

Penalty of Touching Pitch.—MOTHER—"Your face is clean, but how'd you get your hands so dirty?"

SMALL SON—"Washin' my face."—*Boston Transcript.*

Now Will You Be Good, Rudy?—Beyond any doubt, any shadow of doubt, any possible doubt whatever, the country's greatest need just now is a non-croonable song.—*Springfield Union.*

Try Frogs' Legs.—"I've eaten beef all my life, and now I'm as strong as an ox!" said he.

"That's funny," replied she. "I've eaten fish all my life and I can't swim a stroke."—*Tit-Bits.*

Dame Nature Can Save Her Breath.—VISITOR—"Where's the other windmill gone to?"

NATIVE—"We only had wind enough for one, so we took the other one down."—*New Goblin.*

Putting Over a Hot One.—We'd like to have Floyd Gibbons with us some time when a subway guard closes the door in our face. He could tell him something in the time between the closing of the door and the moving away of the train.—*Judge.*

Alone in France.—"And there, son, you have the story of your dad and the Great War."

"Yes, Dad, but why did they need all the other soldiers?"—*Snelling Bulletin.*

Big Bump of Caution.—"I want a very careful chauffeur—one who doesn't take the slightest risks," warned the would-be employer.

"I'm your man, sir," answered the applicant. "Can I have my salary in advance?"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Spuds for Fairyland.—"How has your potato crop turned out, old chap?" asked one ardent amateur gardener of his neighbor.

"Splendid, old man," replied the other; "some are as big as marbles, some as big as peas, and, of course, quite a lot of little ones."—*Capper's.*

Trouble Hunter.—The owner of a cheap watch brought it into the jeweler's shop to see what could be done for it. "The mistake I made, of course," he admitted, "was in dropping it."

"Well, I don't suppose you could help that," the jeweler remarked. "The mistake you made was picking it up."—*London Opinion.*

Pass the Cough Drops.—"Quick, Doctor, do something! I was playing a mouth organ an' swallowed it!"

"Keep calm, sir, and be thankful you were not playing the piano."—*London Opinion.*

How They Shoot in the Army.—GUNNERY OFFICER—"See that man on that bridge three miles over there?"

GUNNER—"Yes, sir."

OFFICER—"Let him have a couple of 75's in the eye."

GUNNER—"Which eye, sir?"—*Army and Navy Journal.*

The Chess Champion Selects a Tie.

—"Judge."

Makes a Man Healthy and Wealthy and Wise.—"What time do you get up in summer?"

"As soon as the first ray of the sun comes in my window."

"Isn't that rather early?"

"No. My room faces west."—*Loughborough Herald.*

Turning Over a New Leaf.—"Did you read about those folks who were paralyzed from drinking Jamaica?" inquired Colonel Bozeman of the storekeeper the other night.

"Yes. Terrible, wasn't it?"

"Terrible, indeed," replied the Colonel. "I suppose," he added wearily, "that I'll have to reform and go to drinking vanilla."—*Portland Express.*

Saving the Bacon.—Two men were to take part in a boxing match, and surreptitiously each backed himself heavily to lose the fight. During the progress of the bout one accidentally hit his opponent a light tap on the face, whereupon the recipient of the blow lay down and the referee proceeded to count him out. The other was in a quandary, but just with the call of "nine" a magnificent idea came to him. He rushed to the prostrate man and kicked him, and was instantly disqualified.—*Sporting and Dramatic.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Crowded Month.—Out of 31 days, 155 were clear, 11 partly cloudy, and 55 cloudy.—*Morristown (N. J.) Daily Record.*

Their Lucky Day.—
40 Men Escape Watery Graves
When Vessel Flounders in ale
—*Springfield Republican.*

When Is a Jag?—On Saturday night, he concluded, 242 persons, not intoxicated but dead drunk, were taken to the police station.—*New York Times.*

Heroic Remedy.—
Shows Improvement After Being Crusht Between Truck and Wall
—*Winnipeg Free Press Evening Bulletin.*

Furs and Fans Needed.—Light, moderate east westerly winds, fair tonight and Tuesday, becoming cooler and a little warmer.—*Niagara Falls (Ont.) Evening Review.*

When the Worm Turns Look Out!—A pedestrian ran down an automobile yesterday, at Fourth Street and Harbor Boulevard San Pedro. A window in the car was broken.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Reducing Diet.—Four boys who escaped from the Frazier detention home Friday morning were picked up last Tuesday in the railroad yards at Vancouver. During their freedom they subsided on green apples.—*Portland (Ore.) paper.*

Disarming the Mutts.—
Dogs Unmuzzled
And Carrying Firearms Prohibited
—*Park sign quoted by the Buffalo Evening News.*

You Won't Need Your Check-book.—BUY YOUR FANCY NECKLACES directly from the manufacturer
100 per cent. cheaper
—*Ad in the Paris Herald.*

Try the Morgue.—Gentleman wants to rent furnished room suitable for sleeping quarters and large enough for baby grand piano. Must be in a home where playing at all hours will not disturb other occupants.—*Goshen (Ind.) paper.*

Short-changed, and Then Some.—Some light on the subject of business conditions is thrown by the Treasury Department, which works out the fact that the amount of cash held by the average American today is $7.03.

A year ago the sum was $39.62.

Where has the other $2.32 gone?—*Tacoma Times.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

entrepreneur.—"J. W.," Clayton, N. Y.—This term designates (1) a contractor; (2) a master builder; (3) a coach proprietor; (4) a master mason, and (5) an undertaker. It is an appropriation from the French that has been in use in English during the past fifty years. The word has been applied to designate (1) one who starts or conducts an enterprise; (2) a contractor, as an intermediary between capital and labor; (3) one who organizes and directs the productive factors. The last is its meaning in political economy, so the word may be correctly used to designate an intermediary such as the *middleman*.

judgment, judgement.—"C. D.," San Francisco, Calif.—The spelling *judgment* was that used by Blackstone in his "Commentaries," published in 1767. Some etymologists trace the word from the 11th century French *jugement*, others trace it to the medieval Latin *judicamentum*. In law, the form omitting the medial "e" appears to have found favor, for in 1607 Cowell, editor of "The Interpreter of Words and Terms Used in Either Common or Statute Law," supported the form *judgment*, which Blackstone used.

Lael.—"A. H. H.," East Aurora, N. Y.—This Bible name (Numbers, iii:24) is pronounced *le'el*—the first *e* as in *prey*, and the second *e* as in *get*.

lich-gate.—"G. S. S.," New York City.—*Lich* is the correct spelling to use in *lich-gate*. The parent word is the Anglo-Saxon *līc*, a body, whether alive or dead. The term dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was spelled uniformly with an "i" by scribes who understood the Anglo-Saxon word, and only about 1300 or 1400 was the form *lych* introduced, and then by a Latin scholar—Geoffrey the Grammarian, friar-preacher of Lynn in Norfolk, England, who introduced the spelling in "Promptorium Parvulorum," his English-Latin Dictionary, compiled about 1440. To Geoffrey's introduction of the "y" in the word, we owe its occasional use to-day. Tennyson, an Englishman, made use of it in 1864; James Grant, a Scotsman, spelled it *lyke-gate* in 1875. "The Guide to the Architectural Antiquities of Oxford University," issued in 1846, spelled it correctly, *lich-gate*.

King Alfred, who flourished about 893, wrote the word *lich*. That spelling was used in the *Old English Chronicle*. The form *liche* was used by Layamon in his translation of Wace's "Brut d'Angleterre" or "The History of the Britons" (1205). In the legend of "Piers Plowman," by Langland, written in 1362, the form *lich* was used.

lookout.—"J. D. C.," St. Paul, Minn.—This term dates from the land and sea practise of placing a man to look out, as for danger, formerly on a tower, or a building, or a seacoast, or a ship. The *watch-tower* of Biblical times was the *lookout* of the settler of Florida.

nerve-racking.—"F. E. D.," Chicago, Ill.—The correct spelling is *racking* not *wracking*, for the meaning is derived from the pain inflicted by torture on a rack. Consult the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY under *rack*, vt. 1: "To stretch or strain on a rack . . . hence, to cause prolonged suffering or anguish to, distress or pain greatly." So, *nerve-racking* torture or pain is related to the Anglo-Saxon *raxan*, "to stretch," and not to the Anglo-Saxon *wrecan*, "drive out."

smell, odor.—"J. C.," Portland, Ore.—A *smell* may be "a *pleasant* smell," but to speak of "a *beautiful* odor" is not according to Hoyle, nor is it according to the masters of good English, even if in colloquial use. We speak of "a beautiful day," "a beautiful ride," and, as you point out, of "*beautiful* music," and while a peach or a pear may be said to be beautiful and we may say so, we should not speak of a "beautiful smell" or "a beautiful soup."

The "*odor* of sanctity," that sweet or balsamic odor said to have been exhaled by the bodies of eminent saints at their death, and held to attest to their saintship, was always described as "a sweet but aromatic odor," never as "a *beautiful* odor." Some of the adjectives that characterize odor are *sweet*, *rank*, *nauseating*, *aromatic*, and *fragrant*.

(1) Tiller Girl; (2) to double in brass.—"F. J. R.," New York City.—(1) Thirty-five or forty years ago, there lived in London, England, one John *Tiller*, a dancing-master, who trained pupils for theatrical dancing in groups. His fame as an instructor spread, and his pupils were sent throughout the world. Hence the expression "Tiller Girl."

(2) "To double in brass" was an expression of the theatrical world to describe a requirement, as by a director of a theatrical troupe, that an actor taking part in a company, while not engaged on the stage in playing the part assigned to him, play a brass instrument in the orchestra; in other words, he was required to double-up—as an actor and a musician.

MOSSY MOUTH?

..WHEN THE MOSS ON YOUR TONGUE THICKENS WITH EACH SUCCEEDING CIGARETTE...AND STILL YOU'D LIKE A SMOKE...REMEMBER THAT GREAT HAPPY-MOUTH CIGARETTE WHICH CLEARS THE WAY TO OLD-FASHIONED TOBACCO ENJOYMENT.

IT'S MENTHOL-COOLED

SPUD CIGARETTES - 20 FOR 20c

THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO CO., INC., LOUISVILLE, KY.

In These Swiftly Changing Times—What of Your Dictionary!

Even as the Styles, so words change. Robots are given new duties and words have new tasks to perform. A new industry, jazz, talking movies, and new words, leap to the fore. As the Pen gives way to the Telephone so old words give way to modern words. Color invades the kitchen and words become more picturesque. Thus language vibrates with Life. Words unequal to their task, crumble. Others change in meaning. New words, of necessity, arise. With it all, what of your Dictionary? The new words in conversation, in business, in your newspaper—changed meanings of old words—does it give you these? Excellent as your Dictionary may be, it will fail you in this respect—if it is old. You may turn to

The Funk & Wagnalls

New Standard Dictionary

(Unabridged)

with the definite assurance that your questions will be answered instantly, satisfyingly, authoritatively. Because it is abreast with the times. Its scholarship is unquestioned. Its authority the highest. No other dictionary approaches it in usefulness. It is the dependable authority in all branches of the U. S. Government, in courts of law, in the leading universities and colleges, and in the public schools. In commercial life it is popularly recognized as the *one* dictionary that never fails.

Meets Your Every Need in Every Way

For The New Standard Dictionary is the only dictionary published in which everything is arranged under one alphabet. It omits no word found in any living book nor one whose meaning is likely to be sought for in a dictionary. Over 455,000 living vocabulary terms—thousands more than are given in any other dictionary, are defined clearly, simply, accurately, definitively. It gives over 7,500 apt synonyms, discusses more than 23,000 synonymous terms, and gives 5,000 antonyms. It gives you more than 32,000 illustrative quotations—each identified by author, date, and source. Historical events to the number of 51,000—chronologically arranged, and 65,000 proper names are included. These are but a few of the features of the New Standard Dictionary.

Many Dictionaries in One

Its scope is all inclusive—from Aeronautics and Aviation through History, Horticulture, Ceramics, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Literature, Radio, Algebra, Geometry, Higher Mathematics, Biography, Electricity to Zymology—every human interest is covered so thoroughly that it is virtually more than a hundred special dictionaries in one. To make it still more useful to you, over 60 full-page illustrations, more than 7,000 text illustrations, are included in its pages.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklet

Send the coupon or write us a post-card, and we will send you free, by mail, a copy of the illustrated booklet descriptive of this peerless dictionary, together with full details of the surprizingly convenient terms by which you may now secure your copy of this remarkable work.

COUPON—FREE INFORMATION WITHOUT OBLIGATION

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 1317
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

GENTLEMEN: Please send me full information regarding the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language (Unabridged). I understand that this request does not obligate me in any way, and that no agent will call upon me.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Why 40 *per cent of our regular passengers are* WOMEN

YEARS AGO we realized that our railroad could never succeed without the good-will of women travelers. Women are the most loyal friends any business can have.

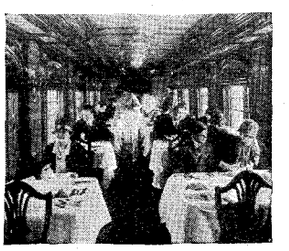
We thought over all the little things that we might do to win their patronage. We knew that women, for instance, dislike jolts and jars. So our engineers were coached to start their trains without shake or jerk, to run at an even, steady pace, and to come to a stop *smoothly*.

We asked our engine crews to avoid the screechy "blowing off" of steam while a train was standing in a station. No woman likes to be startled over her meal or her book.

We particularly urged the 70,000 men and women who make up the B & O to be alert in rendering to women traveling with children the little courtesies that make the difference between a fatiguing journey and a restful trip.

Our feeling was—and still *is*—that any woman would rather travel in an air of peace and relaxation than be hustled along with cold efficiency.

Apparently they do! Forty per cent of our regular passengers are women. Won't you, Madam, travel with us on your next trip East or West and see why?



WE have a woman on our staff who makes hundreds of trips a year on our trains. She is always trying to find added ways of making women more comfortable on the B & O. She has helped us furnish our dining cars attractively, and she sees to it that our menus include the sort of food that women like.

The B&O

BALTIMORE & OHIO

70,000 OF US INVITE YOU TO RIDE ON OUR RAILROAD

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED